

FARM AID BILL
TESTS LEADERS'
POLITICAL SKILLSenate and House Maneuver
to Obtain Last Action
on New MeasureEXPECT PRESIDENT
TO VETO FEE PLANThen Branch That First Voted
for Bill Must Decide on
Overruling Executive

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Farm legislation leaders of the two branches of Congress are engaged in keen, under-the-table maneuvering to force each other to be first to pass on the issue this session. They are united on legislation; but passage of a bill is not the problem.

The winner in this sharp struggle will have passed the "political buck" to the loser. In this important election year this is a serious matter.

Farm leaders in Congress see only one contest ahead of them as far as their equalization fee bill is concerned; overriding the veto of the President. Because they are doubtful about that, or as is charged by their opponents, because they really do not wish to set aside the President's negation, preferring to have the issue rest on the political situation, they are fencing among themselves to avoid being the first to pass upon the President's rejection.

Feel Certain of Victory

There is no doubt among the farm bloc of the certainty of victory in the two houses. They won handily the first phase of the legislative contest. The Agricultural Committee of both houses reported by safe majorities the kind of a bill the equalization fee proponents desired.

These leaders express publicly the view that the revised measure will meet the objections of President Coolidge. Privately they are maneuvering in preparation for a presidential veto.

Under the parliamentary rules operative in Congress, a bill which first passes a measure is required to take first action on a presidential veto. This rule would hold good on farm relief legislation. Hence, the tug-of-war.

Neither group wishes to be placed on record as voting to override the President. Each is of the conviction that neither branch could muster enough votes to set aside the President's rejection. Thus that branch which is the concurring body can hope to escape having to take a vote on the embarrassing question of overriding the President.

With 33 senators and the entire House of Representatives up for reelection this year, overriding presidential vetoes on such issues as the equalization fee, is a matter of much concern to the members, particularly some of the major leaders who have presidential and, even more numerous, vice-presidential ambitions.

Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, sent his bill to the Senate several weeks before the House Committee reported its measure. He is firmly insistent, however, that the House should act first.

The chances favor the Senate group, first because Senate rules permit greater freedom of action, and secondly because they are in a more powerful position in their chamber than their colleagues in the House, and can control with greater facility the disposition of the legislative calendar.

The bills of the two branches are identical as to the equalization fee, the only important difference being that the Senate measure calls for a \$225,000,000 appropriation and the House bill a \$400,000,000 grant. The fee plan as contained in the bill is described as the "deferred" method.

RICKENBACKER SEES AIR ERA

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Air travel, supplemented by radio and television, will revolutionize industry throughout the world within 10 years, Captain Rickenbacker, World War hero, said in an address here. He predicted that within three years traveling time between the United States and Europe will be but three days.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1928

General

Obregon Seeks Curb on Drink

Farm Bill Tests Political Skill

Mary Pickford Says Spectators

Are Real Actors of Film Plays

Tells How Various Screen Players Have Developed

Their Followings and Explains Why the Photo-

play's Story Is Really Its Star

This is the fourth of six articles

on the art and industry of motion-

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Mary Pickford for THE CHRISTIAN

SCIENCE MONITOR. The first three

articles appeared on March 6, 13,

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BILLS ASIDE TO

TALK POLITICS

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Discussions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Presidential

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Spain to Take Part
in Race With Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ottawa

GLoucester and Nova Scotia fishermen are beginning to tighten their ropes if not their belts in preparation for a grander race than has ever gone before. Spain will battle with the two old rivals for the fishing schooner supremacy on the high seas, and the proposed course will stretch all the way from Sandy Hook to a Spanish port and back, or perhaps on a triangular route to Halifax.

Canada has just received the consent of the King of Spain to its being a third party in the race. Although none of the details has been arranged as yet, the Gloucester fishermen are expected to enter the Zodiac and the Nova Scotians the Blenheim.

PEACE MINISTRY
IS ADVOCATED BY
WOMAN MEMBERIn 20 Years, Canadian Says,
Nations Spent \$61,000,-
000,000 on War Purposes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA

"I think that the formation of a peace department would be a fitting commemoration of the devotion and sacrifice of 60,000 Canadians who gave their all in fighting a war to end war," said Miss Agnes MacPhail, Progressive member for Southeast Gray, in introducing a motion in Parliament calling for the establishment of such a government department "for the promotion of peace and international understanding."

Miss MacPhail began by pointing out that during "the first 20 years of the twentieth century 14 countries spent the fantastic sum of \$61,000,000,000 in preparation for and carrying out war." That England today spends 14s. out of every 20s. and the United States 32 cents out of every dollar for the same reason, while Canada's contribution was more than 50 cents per dollar, drawing the conclusion that if the \$61,000,000,000 had been spent to bring knowledge, a high standard of living and happiness to the common peoples of the world, wars by now would not be necessary.

Miss MacPhail thought that confidence in military preparedness had been very much shaken. She quoted from two field marshals, Sir William Robertson and Earl Haig, to show how utterly they condemned war as a means of settling disputes, but maintained that "ignorance, superstition and fear must be got rid of before we can have permanent peace." She regretted the fact that "the institution of war was still much respected in Canada," as shown by national defense expenditures, and appealed to Canadians to widen their patriotism so as to embrace all humanity.

Canada's Conciliatory Attitude

"It should not be difficult to build a larger loyalty out of our present loyalty, because our loyalties have grown to include, not only our own country and the mother country, but a group of countries that cover a large part of the earth. We ought to be willing and mentally and spiritually able to take the lead in the world in developing a still larger loyalty that will not stop until it has included the whole shrinking world."

Canada already had a long and honorable history in the settling of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Cod, the Bean Pot and the Boot
All Get the Last in the Long Run

The codfish has been put back in the sea, the shoe in its box, the bean pot in the oven and the Massachusetts automobile registration plate is again going to be simply a tag.

It took a legislative committee to decide the issue. And the committee decided it by sweeping the platter clean. For more than a century a symbolic codfish has looked down over the deliberations of the Massachusetts legislature, but never before has it been in the thick of the conflict—and quoth the codfish, "nevermore!"

It was in the departure of Frank A. Goodwin from the post of registrar of motor vehicles that the codfish lost its original sponsor and defender, Capt. George A. Parker, former commander of the State Police, who succeeded him, held the unsentimental notion that registration plates were chiefly for fishes and that the fewer frills there were on the edges, the better the numbers could serve their purpose.

Art of Production

Captain Parker also found the embellishing of each plate with a fish involved some extra work and costs in the state number plate factory. This was particularly the case since some criticisms of the contours of the fish on the 1928 plates made it necessary that each fish should be a work of art such as is notoriously incompatible with mass production. Announcement of the new registrar's decision resulted in a transfer of the whole delicate question to the halls of the Legislature, for Miss Martha N. Brooks, Representative from the old-time fishing port of Gloucester, filed a bill to restore the fishy symbol.

Representatives from the shoe-manufacturing cities of Lynn, Brockton and Haverhill took advantage of the rift to introduce a proposal that

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This being so, I think you will agree that it will be more profitable to discuss fundamental aspects of screen acting, rather than the peculiarities arising out of the personality of the player. If we consider acting as the revelation of impulses common to us all, we may keep on ground that will be of interest to everybody. That, after all, will probably be the most useful way of approach to this universal language of human emotions and aspirations.

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WASHINGTON (AP)—Presidential politics for a time shunted legislation to the background at both ends of the Capitol with a Democrat in the Senate chiding Herbert Hoover while in the House a Republican championed the cause of Frank O. Lowden of Illinois and another advised his party to nominate Nicholas Longworth of Ohio.

The attack on Mr. Hoover was directed by M. M. Neely, Senator from West Virginia, who declared the Secretary of Commerce was "dodging" on the prohibition question and that the country was entitled to his real views.

Mr. Lowden's spokesman in the House was William F. Holaday of Illinois, who reviewed the career of the former Governor of his State and incidentally took an indirect jab at Mr. Hoover.

Speaker Longworth's name was brought up by John C. Schaefer of Wisconsin, who, in 1924, was in the La Follette camp for President. In doing so, Mr. Schaefer said the public was entitled to more light as to Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

art made by noteworthy men and women writers, painters and sculptors of the past I have been struck with the frequency with which they agreed upon the same viewpoint, however their wording differed. This definition may be summed up as, "Art is the revelation of the unseen." All players on the stage and screen know this to be true. This was the essence of the art of Duse. Every outward movement is impelled by an

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Home for Boy Scouts
Is Manufacturer's Gift

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Battle Creek, Mich.

JOY reigns among Boy Scouts of Battle Creek over the news that the \$175,000 boys' building under construction here has been donated to their organization for a permanent home and administration center. The gift is accompanied by an endowment fund for its operation and maintenance.

T. Ben Johnston, Scout executive, made known the secret during a Scout anniversary week meeting. The donor was revealed as W. K. Kellogg, local manufacturer. The new Scout home will be furnished in accordance with Scouting ideas, and have a gymnasium large enough for all the troops to assemble, and a fine swimming pool.

Bush Sanctuaries for Rare Birds
Proposed by Australian ExpertsDisappearing Porcupine Grass Robs Shy Night Parakeet
and Other Feathered Denizens of Wilds of Their
Natural Haunts—Federal Aid Sought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.

A plea for the protection of some of the fast disappearing specimens of Australian plants and animals was made by ornithologists recently before the Royal Commission on the Federal Constitution.

According to Edwin Ashby, a leading authority on birds, the destruction of the bush has taken away the natural habitat of many valuable specimens and brought them to partial or complete extinction. He in-

stanced the shy little night parakeet, whose home is in the spacious distances of central Australia, and which, it is said, has not been seen for 40 years, though Mr. Ashby has reports that one was caught near a mission station in the interior by a black girl.

Like a Cracking Whip

Mr. Ashby believes that night parakeets are still in existence, but progressive settlement is destroying their shelter in the porcupine grass where they nest and obtain their food supplies. The birds follow the seeding of the grass in parts remote from occupied areas. A similar explanation attaches to the rare appearance of other native specimens. The western white-bellied whistler is like the cracking of a whip, in this list. The bird's habitat was in an extensive belt of coastal bushes, half a mile wide, but constant burning to improve the feed of the sheep has so reduced the height of the shelter as to make it unacceptable. It is possible that this extensive reduction of the hazel scrub under the big forest may also account for the apparent disappearance of the noisy scrub bird, which is most sought after by ornithologists.

Mr. Ashby advocates the retention of large areas of virgin bush, and the adoption of strict measures to prevent indiscriminate burning. He maintains it should be the duty of the Government to see that these sanctuaries are established, and he would place the control of fauna in the hands of a bureau of experts, versed in the varied conditions that

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

STEP IS TAKEN
TOWARD SAVING
HISTORIC SPOTSInstitute of Architects Seeks
to Co-ordinate Efforts
of Antiquarians

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A movement to preserve historic landmarks in the United States will be undertaken by the American Institute of Architects, according to the announcement just made here by A. Lawrence Kocher, chairman of the institute's committee on preservation of historic monuments and natural resources.

The institute expects to link the efforts being made by various state and county historical societies, fine arts commissions and patriotic organizations, according to Mr. Kocher. Its initial effort will be toward "training the layman in artistic appreciation of our early and contemporary architecture."

Among the regional organizations, the activity of which the institute purposes to co-ordinate, are the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the Landmarks Club of California, and the New York Monument Commission.

In a letter Mr. Kocher said, the committee has taken steps to affiliate its efforts with those of the British Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

"The suggestion is made by William S. Appleton, of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities," said Mr. Kocher, "that what is most needed to save the best buildings in America is a national fund, say of \$5,000,000, the income to be applicable in whatever way the managing committee thinks best suited to preserve the most worth-while of our public and private architecture."

CHAIN OF AIR MAIL
SEEN BY LINDBERGHColonel Tells House Committee
Every City to Be Linked

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—At no distant time every city in America will be interconnected by air mail lines, Colonel Lindbergh told the House Committee on Accounts in a hearing that filled a gap between taking members of Congress and diplomats aloft from Bolling Field. Colonel Lindbergh appeared to support the swing bill authorizing use of air mail service for official correspondence by members of Congress and executive departments. This was his second appearance before a congressional committee in a week.

In his last day of taking members of Congress and diplomats aloft, Colonel Lindbergh carried nine Ambassadors and Ministers, two Senators, and five Representatives. He made 22 trips, with about 225 persons. Last week some 200 members of Congress or their families flew with him.

MANY ITALIANS EMIGRATE

ROME (AP)—More than 35 per cent of Italy's 1927 emigrants went to the Argentine. Official figures state that the United States absorbed 89,063 of the 228,052 total, whereas 70,188 went to Argentina. France, including the principality of Monaco, received 56,783—about 25 per cent of the total. Another sizable contingent numbering 17,693 went to Switzerland.

LAWS ON ZONING
HAVE LITERALLY
"SWEEPED NATION"Six Hundred Cities Now
Have Regulations and
More Are to FollowPROVE SAFEGUARD
TO HOME OWNERSStandard Zone Enabling Act
Has Been Followed in Laws
of 29 States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Zoning laws are making the American city a better place to live in. This sums up the conclusions of Dr. John M. Gries, chief of the building and housing division, Department of Commerce. Dr. Gries has seen zoning literally "sweep the country."

From the rapidly with which it has spread he believes that home owners would have liked it years earlier. It was one of those things for which a demand existed long before the invention occurred. In 1921, in the early days of the short life of zoning, only 40 cities had ordinances. Today there are 600, and the number is growing.

Fifty-seven per cent of all American urban residents today live under zoning regulations. So quietly has this immense reform come that it has passed almost unremarked. And yet, according to Dr. Gries, there is hardly any greater source of security to American suburban dwellers than the zoning laws which govern or buy property for established purposes than this development.

Safeguards Home Owner

Zoning is the system which safeguards a home owner in a residential section from having a commercial garage built next door. In a nutshell a survey shows that is what the system consists of. It restricts the kind of buildings whether residence, factory or business to prescribed areas. It is an advantage to everybody to have systemization carried out.

Dr. Gries cites a case with which he was familiar. There was a block of eight detached, fine residences. The man in one of the middle houses put up a sign "Cars Repaired," built a runway by his property and started business. A year later half of the other houses were vacant and for sale. This was before zoning, and there was no redress or prevention.

Standard Act Drafted

Today, according to a report now published, 23 additional states have enacted zoning legislation over the past year. The zoning committee, organized in 1921, consisting of a group of eminent men working with Dr. Gries' department, has prepared a standard state zoning enabling act. This has been used in preparing laws in 29 states. Local zoning ordinances must be based on authority from the state government. In all, 45 states and the District of Columbia, have enacted such laws, and well over 31,000,000 citizens live under the regulations.

No country is growing like the United States, according to Dr. Gries. The need is so pressing, the growth so rapid, and the importance so great that the means of the zoning of zoning is obvious. This is one of the reforms which Herbert Hoover helped along. In 1921 he addressed the National Real Estate Board in Chicago in favor of the matter and the establishment of his zoning committee followed.

BRITISH LIBERALS
SUPPORT LEAGUE
AND DISARMAMENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Seventeen hundred delegates, from all parts of the British Isles, to the conference of the National Liberal Federation have adopted a resolution declaring that the "strengthening of the League of Nations and the securing of a substantial measure of general disarmament must be placed in the forefront of national policy."

Another resolution demanded the "removal of tariff barriers and other obstructions to the intercourse of nations."

Miss Megan Lloyd George and 500 other women delegates attended, also Sir Herbert Samuel, Earl Beauchamp, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Hutchison and Walter Runciman.

DOZEN FAME SEEKERS
ARRIVE IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Twelve passengers on the yacht Ara, belonging to William K. Vanderbilt, have just arrived here from the Galapagos Islands to seek fame in America. Four of this ambitious group are tortoises, and eight are lizards. They are stopping at the New York Zoological Gardens, where they expect to remain as permanent guests, meanwhile winning as much public favor as possible.

They are all giant specimens, coming from some of the most imposing families of their kind, it was declared. "The lightest of the tortoises weighs about 60 pounds. Both the lizards, which are specifically known as giant iguanas, and the tortoises are the gifts of Mr. Vanderbilt to the zoological gardens.

A Close-Up That Needs No Subtitle



E. O. Rahm

AIR MAIL SHOWS
RAPID PROGRESSGovernment Figures Indi-
cate It to Be on Firm
Basis and Growing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Poundage figures just disclosed in government reports show that air transportation in the United States is well past the experimental stage, according to Col. Paul Henderson, vice-president and general manager of the National Air Transport, operators of the New York-Chicago-Dallas air mail lines.

The air mail in December, 1927, for the last month for which figures are compiled, totaled 165,763 pounds. This was an increase from 99,350 pounds carried in December, 1926. In February, 1928, when the contract service by private companies was inaugurated, only 458 pounds were carried.

"There is at least one pilot in the air with a load of mail, express and passengers on the New York-Chicago-Dallas route during every minute of the day and night," Colonel Henderson said. "There are 14 scheduled flights a day over this route, with a daily total of 5800 miles, which soon will be increased to 6000 miles."

FOUR AIR RECORDS

TO BE CHALLENGED

LONDON (AP)—Official British attempts will be made this year on the four principal world air records—speed, height, duration, and long-distance nonstop.

The attempt on the speed record, now held by Italy, will be made at Calshot within two months. For the height record, also held by Italy, at 35,000 feet, a super-Bristol Bulldog plane is undergoing tests. For the other attempts, special machines are being built near London, which are to be driven by powerful Napier engines and which it is expected will be able to remain in the air more than 60 hours and fly 50,000 miles. These expectations compare with the present record of 52 hours and the Chamberlain-Levine record of 3905 miles.

Beach Worth Millions
Sold for Calico GownCape May (N. J.) Property
"Conveyed" to Get Wed-
ding Clothes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE MAY, N. J.

A calico wedding gown was once the price of a tract of ocean beach frontage here that is now worth millions of dollars, it has just been learned.

The record is contained in a diary, kept between 1750 and 1760, by Jacob Spicer, a South Jersey pioneer and one of the first colonists to attempt to restrict the sale of rum. The diary has been given to the Cape May County Historical Society.

It recounts the disposal of Five Mile Beach and Two Mile Beach. John Taylor, son of the original owner, according to the diary, "conveyed this entire land for a few pounds in order that he might purchase a wedding gown of calico for his bride, Margery, for which he has been much derided for his simplicity."

Indian Music

to the white man seems to be

lack of harmony subjected to

endless repetition. But to the

Red Man, it is the life of the

temper and camp fire. How these

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LOREE DEVISES CHANGE IN RAIL MERGER PLANS

New Proposal Made for Exchange of Securities Between Three Lines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company and chairman of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, has devised a new plan for his proposed merger of southwestern rail lines in which the Missouri-Kansas-Texas would become the pivotal road and the Kansas City Southern and St. Louis Southwestern would be taken over by it through an exchange of stock.

Under the revised plan, holders of common stock in the St. Louis Southwestern will be invited to exchange \$17,550,000 of stock for Missouri-Kansas-Texas common on the basis of one of the former for 2 1/2 shares of latter. The \$29,959,900 of Kansas City Southern shares is to be exchanged for the Missouri-Kansas-Texas stock on a basis of 1 for 1 1/2 shares.

Officials of the roads here declined to go into details concerning the plans for the merger.

ESSAYS TO ESTIMATE TRAFFIC RULES' VALUE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—The cumulative educational value of the prize essay contest annually conducted by the Highway Educational Board is shown in figures quoted in this year's announcement. An average of more than 400,000 people submit essays to the board each year, it is said, while

approximately 70,000 teachers write and teach safety lessons to their pupils.

This year's subject for pupils is "Why We Have and Practice Traffic Rules" while the topic for teachers is "Objectives and Methods in Education in Street and Highway Safety." Prizes amounting to \$7500 are offered, donated by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

MUSICAL SOCIETIES OF NEW YORK MERGE

Philharmonic and Symphony Become One Organization

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—Consolidation of the Philharmonic Society of New York, second oldest symphony orchestra in the world, with the Symphony Society of New York, is announced by Clarence H. Mackay, chairman of the board of the directors of the Philharmonic Society.

The merger seeks to establish an orchestra with sound financial backing that will guarantee continuance of the musical traditions of the two societies; establish a pension fund for members; permanent home for the orchestra and increase the number of concerts at a lower admission price.

The new organization will be known as the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, of New York. Harry Harkness Flagler, president of the Symphony Society, will be president; Mr. Mackay, chairman of the board of directors; Arturo Toscanini, chief conductor, and Dr. Walter Damrosch, one of the guest conductors.

QUEEN MARIE VISITS TURKEY
BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Dowager Queen Marie of Rumania, Princess Ileana, and two attendants have arrived here. The royal party, after a sightseeing tour and banquet at the Rumanian legation, returned aboard ship. The Queen is en route to Cyprus, where, it is reported, she will meet Prince Carol and remain for a three weeks' stay.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner, Boston University Alumni Association, University Club, 6:30.
Organ recital by Francis W. Snow, Trinity Church, 8:15.
Annual banquet and election of officers, Boston City Academy Club, entertainment, Ford Hall, 8:30.
Opera "Prisilla," presented by players from the Margaret Fuller Dramatic Club, assisted by members of the Margaret Fuller House Music Department, Hamilton Hall, W. C. A. Building, 7 Temple Street, Cambridge, 8:30.
Dinner, Massachusetts Raincoat Manufacturers' Association, Hotel Statler, 6:30.
Annual dinner, New England Chapter of the American Guild of Organists, entertainment, Hotel Vendome, 6:30.
Rehearsal of the Boston Square and Compass Club choir, clubhouse, 8.
Readings by Nancy Byrd Turner from her own poems, students Women's Club, 40 Beacon Street, 8:30.
Monthly meeting, West Roxbury Citizens' Association, Robert Gould Shaw School Hall, open to the public, 8.
Second night, annual show presented by the Vincent Club, "Presto Change," Repertory Theater.
Lecture by Christian A. Herter on "Limitation of Armaments," Boston Public Library, 8.

Musical
Jordan Hall—Olga Averino, soprano, 8:15.
Women's Republican Club—Edwin Otis, baritone, 8:15.
Theaters
Copies—"The Wreckers," 8:30.
Majestic—"Good News," 8:15.
Orpheum—"Sphinx," (film), 8:15, 8:30.
Gaiety—"The Girl in the Red Velvet," 8:15.
Riviera—"The Girl in the Red Velvet," 8:15.
State-Chaplin in "The Circus" (film).

EVENTS TOMORROW
Annual meeting, New England Home & Shelter Association, general discussion, Hotel Statler, noon, preceded by a luncheon.
Meeting, Romance Seminar, Harvard University, 10:30.
Guest Day, Women's City Club, Club House, at Beacon Street.
Senior-Plant Meeting, Women's Rehearsal Association, 11 (luncheon, Travelers, Insurance Company).
New England Women's Club: talk by Mrs. Julia Hunt, "The War in Europe," 8:15.
The Great War Under the Stars, 8:15.
Luncheon, Associated Club of Boston, Hotel Statler, 11:15.
Annual meeting, Massachusetts Society of Masterless Descendants, election of officers and general discussion, 9 Walnut Street, 8.
Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through galleries. Admission to the Museum free.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4 with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 2 to 4 with admission free.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free.
Jordan Marsh Company—Modern Dec-

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WHEAT CARGOES ARE SOUGHT FOR AMERICAN PORTS

Government Agencies United to Promote Use of United States Harbors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Promotion of American grain shipping from American ports is to be undertaken by the Department of Agriculture and leaders in Congress.

A series of conferences have been held between William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, and senators from Atlantic coast states at which legislation embodying a new American policy for grain shipments was agreed upon.

According to these senators and officials of the Department of Agriculture, existing regulations governing grain shipments from American ports are "drying up" such exports in favor of Canadian ports.

The American shipper, when exporting through American ports, is "docked" for sand, dirt and other extraneous matter found in his grain. He is not compelled to bear such an assessment when his commodity is sent through a Canadian port.

Mr. Jardine is not in favor of giving up the American grading and inspecting service, but he is desirous of having American grain shipped from American ports. The Secretary of Agriculture holds that it is to the advantage of American wheat to have it enter the world market known as the cleanest and best.

Last year \$2,000,000 bushels of American wheat were exported through Montreal, as against 40,000 of American wheat for all the American ports combined. If the American wheat had passed through American ports, it would have profited by \$1,000,000.

**BOWDOIN INSTITUTE
WILL BE HELD IN 1929**
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
BUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin College announces the next institute will be held in May, 1929, with social sciences as the topic. It is expected that speakers will represent the fields of history, government, economics, sociology and psychology.

This institute will be the fourth in a series held biennially at Bowdoin. The first, in the spring of 1923, was concerned with modern history. The second, in 1925, centennial year of the graduation at Bowdoin of Longfellow and Hawthorne, discussed modern literature. The third, last spring, was in the field of modern art.

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BOSTON TO HAVE NEW RAIL TERMINAL UNIT

Plans for a combination office, loft and warehouse building in Boston to cost \$3,000,000—155 feet high and flood-lighted over its entire frontage on Caseway and Beverly Streets as part of the new North Station development, have been given out by

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TWO CONCERNS SOLD BY JOHN SHEPARD JR.

Sawyer Brothers Are to Buy Entire Capital Stock

Negotiations have been concluded for the purchase by Sawyer Brothers, Inc., investment brokers, of the entire capital stock of Shepard Northwell Company of Boston and the Shepard Company of Providence from John Shepard Jr.

"The sale is a result of Mr. Shepard's desire to retire from the active management of both stores and involves no direct financing for either company," says a statement issued by Sawyer Brothers. "The present financing represents merely the purchase of Mr. Shepard's personal holdings of the stock of these two companies."

"Aside from the retirement from business of John Shepard Jr., there will be no change in the management of the two stores. John Shepard Jr. will be in charge of the Shepard Northwell Company of Boston, and Robert Shepard in charge of the Shepard Company of Providence, R. I."

MR. MILLS DISCUSSES NEWSPAPER ETHICS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Sensationalism in the press was decried by Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, who spoke on "The Press and Public Life" at the fifty-fifth annual banquet of the Yale Daily News here.

The press he described as being more than a private business. It is an instrument of public service, necessary to the life of the nation, with corresponding responsibility because it has the power either to raise or lower the tone of our national life," he declared.

CURB ON INVESTMENT FRAUDS IS SOUGHT

The Massachusetts Legislature's Committee on Banks and Banking has reported a resolution to instruct the Department of Public Utilities to investigate the possibility of further legislation to prevent unscrupulous promoters from defrauding credulous investors.

The department, under the resolution, would also consider measures for the regulation and control of investment trusts, and for better enforcement of the Sales of Securities Act.

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STATION WJAR
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BILLS PUT ASIDE FOR POLITICS

(Continued from Page 1)
Lowden's views on prohibition, labor and the League of Nations.

Need Campaign Enters
Coincident with these developments on the House and Senate floors, Read-for-President headquarters made public an exchange of telegrams between the Missouri Senator and Evans Woolen, Indianapolis banker and the lone entry in the Democratic Presidential primary in Indiana.

Senator Read said his invasion of Mr. Woolen's State shortly for several speeches was not to be construed as any effort on his part to gain the first choice support of Indiana delegates to the Houston convention. Mr. Woolen replied he felt no uneasiness on that score.

While he was having his say in the Senate about Mr. Hoover, Senator Neely asserted, in replying to the prohibition questionnaire of Senator Borah of Idaho, the Commerce Secretary had ignored several of the questions put to him. He urged the cabinet officer for his views, particularly as to a prohibition plank in the Republican platform, repeal of the Volstead law and the proposal to amend the constitution to determine the alcoholic content of liquor.

HOOPER'S STAND SOUGHT

Explaining his interest in Mr. Hoover's position on the liquor question the West Virginia Senator, who is up for re-election, said that if the Commerce Secretary is nominated, "Democrats will desire and deserve to know whether they ought to vote for the Democrat whom the Democrats have nominated, or the Democrat whom the Republicans have nominated."

On the House side, Mr. Holaday declared former Governor Lowden was for the Eighteenth Amendment and prohibition enforcement, and added:

"It is an unnecessary to ask Frank O. Lowden if he is in favor of law enforcement as it would be unnecessary to inquire if President Coolidge is in favor of economy."

Representative Schaefer declared his party could find no more popular, better qualified candidate than Mr. Longworth, a tribute that brought a smile of appreciation from the Speaker, who was presiding, and

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Manhattan Pajamas

Come in three styles—many colors.

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Others up to \$10.00

Some men like V-neck pull-overs, others prefer the coat style lap neck or with the collar. We have 'em all.

Fine soft fabrics, plain colors, fanciful patterns, fast colors.

Very Serviceable
Women find the colors and fit extremely satisfactory for their own use.

Kennedy's

Westminster and Dorrance Streets
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a burst of applause from Republicans and Democrats on the floor.

Missouri Delegation of 39 to Vote for Lowden

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—The 39 Missouri delegates to the Republican National Convention will carry a resolution endorsing Frank O. Lowden for the Presidential nomination.

While the Missouri delegation was not instructed for any candidate at the State Republican convention here, a resolution endorsing the former Illinois governor was adopted by a vote of more than two to one. This action was regarded as morally binding the delegation to Mr. Lowden as long as he remains a candidate.

Lowden supporters demonstrated their power when delegates favoring the candidacy of Herbert Hoover introduced an amendment to strike Lowden's name from the resolution. The amendment was defeated by a roll call vote of 746 to 322.

Smith Wins in Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona's delegation to the Democratic National Convention has been aligned with the movement to obtain the Presidential nomination for Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York.

Through the State central committee, meeting here, 12 delegates, with a voting power of six, were named to represent Arizona at Houston in June.

BOSTON METHODISTS SEEK "LIVING WAGE"

"A living wage" for ministers was urged and the appointment of a committee to study the question of pastors' salaries, with a view to establishing a reasonable minimum was recommended at a meeting of Methodist ministers of Greater Boston in preparation for the General Conference of the church in Kansas City next May.

A resolution which "criticized" the whole war system and anything that approaches a war-like gesture on the part of the United States, was referred to a committee for re-wording.

BEGINN CROSS-NATION WALK

BALTIM, Mass.—Arthur H. Mallard has left here on his second attempt to walk to Los Angeles. He hopes to complete his trip in 90 days.

KNIT GOODS MAKERS ASKED TO ORGANIZE

New England Council Sponsors New Association

Evidence of the nation-wide trend away from haphazard business methods is seen in the announced formation of a New England knit goods association, by which manufacturers may more freely exchange ideas and information, and that research may be made into the group problems of the industry, according to the research committee of the New England Council, which is sponsoring the organization.

A Lincoln Filene, chairman of the research committee, in announcing the proposal, said: "There is a growing realization of the fact that the 'hunch' method of conducting a business must be supplanted by the application of research in order to operate profitably. This committee believes that one of the most vital tools at hand for New England industries is co-operative research."

There are between 100 and 150 knit-goods manufacturers in New England, all of whom have been invited to membership in the new

LIBRARY LOANS WILL CASE

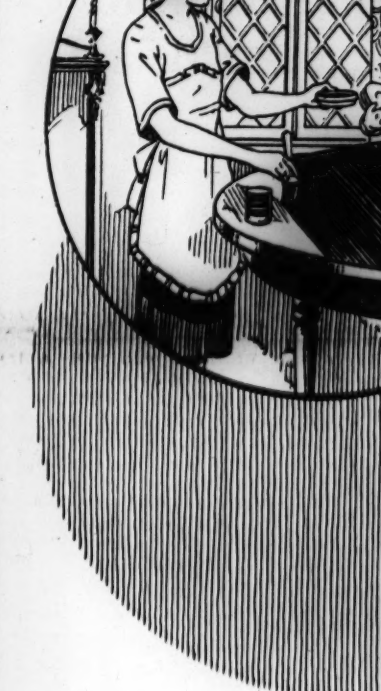
The Massachusetts Supreme Court has instructed the trustees of the Boston Public Library to carry out provisions of the will of Josiah H. Benton, former president of the board of trustees, to the effect that in any year, when city appropriations for library purposes are less than 8 per cent of the city's departmental budget the income of a \$100,000 trust fund which he established is to be turned over to the rector of Trinity Church for charity instead of being used for purchase of books for the library.

NEW YORK-NOVA SCOTIA LINE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—A regular steamship line between New York and Yarmouth, N. S., will be established June 21, with the first sailing of the Evangeline, new steamship of the Eastern Steamship Lines.

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Crest Brand silk stockings dyed to match any color without extra charge
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Fine and lovely—all silk with ribbed hems, heels, toes, soles for better wear—with stop run for a climax, \$1.85.
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FULL FASHIONED—and silk way to the hem—an inch longer than ordinary stockings—positive stop run guard—all the lovely colors. Lisle hem, heel, toe, sole, \$1.85.
FILENE'S—stocking shop—street floor



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OBREGON SEEKS CURB ON DRINK AND GAMBLING

Ranks Them With Political
Reaction as Principal
Enemies of Mexico

MEXICO CITY (AP)—War upon alcohol, gambling and reaction has been declared by Gen. Alvaro Obregon, sole candidate for the presidency.

In a campaign speech at Silao, Guanajuato, he denounced these as the principal enemies of the Mexican people. General Obregon appealed to the rural people to exert themselves for moral advancement. General Obregon said, in part:

"Reactionaries, who would overthrow the revolution, are not the only enemies. They have powerful allies in alcohol and gambling.

"Reaction is or principal enemy, alcohol is its most formidable ally, cards are the ally of all the enemies of morality."

"We must eliminate from our social order the drones called 'card-sharks' who live on honest men's work."

"We must show that public opinion arraigns as accused at the bar of justice all those who encourage the consumption of alcohol, since it atrophies mental faculties and morals and destroys the social order."

He praised the patriotism and the morality of country people who have always been willing to make sacrifices for their country when necessary. Then he said:

"But, comrades, armed sacrifices are no longer necessary except in a few states where wicked Catholics try to promote their political interests by invoking a religion which they themselves do not practice, a religion which they mock by putting it at the service of their material interests."

WOMAN URGES PEACE MINISTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

disputes through conciliation, she declared, and the most noteworthy case was the Rush-Bagot Treaty at the close of the War of 1812, in which "we prepared for peace and had peace." She also referred to the International Joint Commission, which had dealt successfully with 80 cases between the United States and Canada during the last 27 years, as "a brilliant example of the best method of settling disputes."

She suggested that the work of the peace department would be the dissemination of peace propaganda throughout the Dominion and the world at large, the study of the causes and the wastefulness of war, and the bestowing of peace awards on those most active in the cause of international amity. It would be calling to the highest in us rather than the lowest, for peace is the highest aim in the world today," she concluded.

Minister Defends War
J. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, said that the largest class in Canada comprised those who believed that the country must seek to preserve its national position against force while at the same time working so that the defense forces would not be needed. This class believed that war was anything but a glorious thing, but while they strove to avoid it they knew that they live in a practical world.

He reviewed the various agencies that had striven as institutions for peace since the sixteenth century. In spite of these, national security still had to be maintained by defense forces. The most concentrated and sustained effort ever made in the history of the world had been made in the last 10 years to do away with war.

Defense Cost Lessened
With regard to the defense estimates, the Minister reminded the House that these amounted to less than \$1,000,000 more than in 1914-15. He also declared that the dollar in those years purchased considerably more in the way of equipment and property than it did now. At the same time only half of the number of men were being trained this year than in 1915, while the days of training had been cut down.

Consequently no more was being done than was necessary, if a modest defense force were to be kept up. The Minister believed that more effort should be given toward educating the youth of the country in the League of Nations, the Washington Conference, Locarno and the Geneva Protocol.

Prime Minister's Views
The Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, took exception to Miss MacPhail's resolution on the ground that its view was too limited with respect to the manner in which the great objective of peace and international understanding should be attained. Instead of one department of the Government devoting itself to the all departments should be working toward that end.

The duty of the Department of National Defense, he added, was to help in making war impossible but it also had the duty to take such measures that, if the time ever came, Canada would be in a position to hold its

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own. He reviewed the methods by which the various departments could operate and were operating toward the attainment of peace and understanding among the nations and agreed with Miss MacPhail as to the necessity of education along such lines.

MOSCOW DENIES AFGHAN OUTBREAK

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—A telegram from Kabul denies the reports in English newspapers regarding the outbreak of disturbances in Southern Afghanistan.

These reports are regarded here as designed to influence the Afghan Amir against visiting Russia, where he is expected early in May.

Demands Republican Dry Plank



DR. FREDERICK L. ANDERSON
Professor at Newton Theological Institution at Newton, Mass., becomes Independent Candidate for Delegate-at-Large to National Convention in the State Primary on April 24.

GERMAN ENGINEER TELLS OF TREATMENT

Arrested by Soviet Police and
Treated as Criminal

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—The description given by Dr. Goldstein, one of the German engineers arrested by the Soviets who has just returned to Berlin, of the treatment accorded him by the Russian officials, was a graphic and gruesome detail of the fragmentary reports which hitherto have reached this country. He was fetched out of bed in the roughest manner at 2 o'clock in the morning, was forbidden to speak while his belongings were searched most carefully, and was conveyed across the steppes in an open wagon without sufficient protection against the bitter cold as if he were a criminal.

The next night he spent in a prison cell, 4 meters by 3, together with four Russian prisoners. He was then transported to the prison at Rostoff, where he was compelled to share a cell, 1 meter by 70 centimeters broad and 4 meters long, with seven Russian prisoners.

In both instances the cell was extremely dirty and verminous. Every two days he was permitted to walk for five minutes in the courtyard. All this because the Reds had made an incorrect translation of a letter he received from one of his mechanics, in which the latter spoke of the abnormal conditions reigning in the industrial district of the Donetz basin. This was taken as sufficient proof of the charge that Dr. Goldstein was committing sabotage.

RUSSIA REASSURES CHINESE IN SIBERIA

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—Following the restoration of the Chinese Embassy here regarding the alleged persecution of Chinese in Eastern Siberia, the Soviet Foreign Commissariat extended verbal assurances that law-abiding Chinese would not be molested, those arrested and banished being guilty of specific offenses—opium smuggling and illegal exchange operations.

It is understood that 57 Chinese operating secret banks for the purpose of depressing the value of the ruble were arrested.

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Hoover and Prohibition Indorsed by Delegate-at-Large Candidate

Dr. F. L. Anderson Enters Primary in Massachusetts as
Independent—Favors Definite Dry Plank in Party
Platform—Petitions Signed in 11 Counties

Massachusetts dries and supporters of Herbert Hoover are going to have an opportunity to declare themselves in the presidential primary April 24 through the independent candidacy of Dr. Frederick L. Anderson for place as delegate-at-large from Massachusetts to the Republican National Convention at Kansas City.

Friends of Dr. Anderson and his policies hope to get the votes to put candidate's consent for that, he is quite positively pledged to the Secretary of Commerce in his public statements.

Believes in Pledged Delegation
"I believe firmly in the principle of pledged delegations in the presidential primary," he continued. "When the people send their agents on an errand, they should know what those agents are going to do when they get there. I should like to have a chance to prevent what Governor Fuller spoke of when he warned against a nomination made 'in a back room at 3 a. m.'"

Dr. Anderson has criticized the state Republican leaders for what he characterizes as a refusal to let the presidential primary function. He holds that should have welcomed the filing of tickets by the Hoover, Lowden and other groups instead of taking all but one choice from the voter in the primary.

William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and nominee for the head of the delegation, is supported by Dr. Anderson, as is also Senator Frederick H. Gillett, who has announced his preference. Both these men are considered dry in politics. Dr. Anderson insists the remaining five of the organization's seven candidates for delegates should state their presidential preferences.

Roosevelt Club Acts
The Roosevelt Club, headed by Robert M. Washburn and committed to Hoover, has changed its original endorsement of the "big seven" to an endorsement of Senator Butler, Senator Gillett and Dr. Anderson.

Of the other candidates for delegates-at-large, Mrs. Mary G. Dwight and Mrs. Grace H. Bailey are known as staunch dries, and the record of Channing H. Cox while Governor was not unacceptably to the dries. On the other hand, Eben S. Draper while in the State Legislature voted wet practically all measures affecting prohibition, and Mrs. Pauline R. Thayer is reported to favor modification, though she has made no statement.

The Massachusetts ballot provides no circle for a group vote, but the citizen must mark a square opposite each name for which he wishes to vote. He may vote for any number up to seven, thus may vote for one of the "big seven" or two and his ballot will be counted.

GERMAN SAVANTS JOIN INTELLECTUALS

Decision Reached to Enter
International Organization

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—The national German Committee for International Intellectual Co-operation, which will work together with the Institute for Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations, located at Paris, will be formed here, and no doubt will elect Dr. Adolf von Harnack, the eminent German expert on theology and the history of churches, as president.

Owing to a certain animosity of the allied nations and the resultant reluctance on the part of German natural scientists to re-establish normal international relations after the war, the formation of the League of Nations takes place more than a year after the foundation of the Institute of International Intellectual Co-operation which was established on Jan. 19, 1927. Since then 22 nations have formed national committees, including the United States, where it was organized by the American Council of Learned Societies.

These committees consist of the leading men in the intellectual world of each nation and co-operate with the Institute in Paris on all questions regarding international intellectual relations, for instance concerning universities, political high schools,

him into the delegation in place of one of the "big seven" candidates on the unpledged slate of the Republican State Committee. They declare that since no statement has been offered of the position of the state organization's group, the most effective way for those who wish a dry plank in the party platform or who wish to support Mr. Hoover as the party nominee is to mark their ballots for Dr. Anderson along with those they choose of the organization ticket.

While the voters may, under a recently adopted amendment, place the name of Mr. Hoover on their ballots in the preference vote, they can throw their weight on the side of an additional delegate for him at Kansas City if they vote for Dr. Anderson.

Dr. Anderson, who has been a professor in the Newton Theological Institution for 24 years, was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1918, and has had other extensive political experience during 40 years of participation in the campaign against the liquor traffic. In the Constitutional Convention he was largely responsible for anti-aid amendment to prohibit granting state aid money to other than public schools, and for the establishment of biennial instead of annual elections.

Petition Signed by 7000
Nomination papers for Dr. Anderson as a delegate were filed with more than 7000 signatures from 11 of the 16 counties in the State, while the law requires only 250 in each of four counties.

"First of all I am for a straightforward prohibition plank in the Republican Party platform," said Dr. Anderson, stating his position. "I want to go to Kansas City to work for that and I believe I can do much toward pushing it through. Secondly, I am for the nomination of Secretary Hoover, and will stick to him until released by Mr. Hoover."

Thus, although Dr. Anderson cannot be designated on the ballot as pledged to Hoover, since the Massachusetts law requires the presidential

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copyright, bibliography and similar subjects. About 50 leading German natural scientists declared their intention of entering the national German committee and thus their willingness to join hands with the natural scientists of the rest of the world. Among the professors who have joined are Dr. Albert Einstein, who established the theory of relativity; Dr. Fritz Haber, who invented the production of nitrogen from the air; Dr. Von Harnack, already mentioned; Dr. Walter Heitler, who helped found the German League for the League of Nations.

BRITISH EXPORT ARMS TO ARABIA

Mr. Amery Answers Questions Raised in the House of Commons

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Some 4,000,000 machine-gun cartridges and 400,000 rifles have been shipped to Hejaz during the past five months.

This fact transpired in the House of Commons when L. C. M. S. Amery, replying to questions, said that although he had not been consulted before the recent issue of these exports which were for the Hejaz Government, he understood that the Foreign Office and the service departments concerned were aware of them.

Asked further what guarantee there was that they would not be used against the British troops, Mr. Amery said that the latest information tended to show the King of Hejaz was disassociating himself from the aggressive action of the Nejdian tribesmen and was not supplying them with ammunition.

These exports nevertheless were regarded with considerable misgivings in Oppositon circles here, having regard to such disclosures as those just made at Geneva, where the Women's League for Peace and Freedom, for example, blames the continuance of the civil war in China upon similar exports from Ocho.

In the case of Hejaz, they are permitted under an annex to last year's Anglo-Hejaz treaty which the British Government, in return for Hejaz undertaking such beneficial action as the protection of pilgrims, and the suppression of slavery, consented to the removal of the previously existing embargo against the export of war materials to Arabia.

No difficulties now arise, France has immense holdings abroad, and the progress in financial reconstruction is emphasized by the return from New York of great sums in gold. It is said there is no parallel in financial history for the present process of so completely reversing the movement of French capital. The year after French credit was at its lowest and the currency had collapsed, France built up its resources

FRANCE TO PAY AMOUNTS FIXED IN DEBT PACTS

Britain to Receive \$8,000,000 in Next Financial Year—Proofs of Strength

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—The debt agreements provisionally concluded by France with the United States and Great Britain were never ratified by Parliament, which now expires, but Raymond Poincaré nevertheless means to continue the payment of annuities as fixed in the agreements. The negotiations with Washington regarding sums due under the Mellon-Berenger accord have reached an advanced stage.

The negotiations with Britain respecting the Callaux-Churchill accord have practically concluded. It is intimated that although the payments will correspond to those mentioned in the accords France does not consider itself bound by this and earlier precedents. Doubtless the payments would normally continue even without ratification, except in the event of a breakdown of the Dawes plan.

\$400,000,000 for War Stocks
But France regards the demand for revision of the Dawes plan as a probability in the near future and therefore is indisposed to pledge itself to fulfill agreements which do not link up repayment payments and interallied debts.

It is understood that Britain will be paid \$8,000,000 in the financial year beginning in April, as compared with \$6,000,000 last year. The financial year for the United States begins in July. The amount due is \$800,000,000. But there is also \$400,000,000 for war stocks due in September, 1929. That is not an immediate complication, and it is likely that some decision about ratification, which will absorb this heavy maturity, will be taken in the meantime.

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to \$1,000,000,000 in drafts on the foreign market, against which it could draw gold.

Shipments of Gold
Since then the amount has largely increased. The bank has bought at a price fixed by itself. The proceeding was possible, owing to the refusal of French capital. It fled when the franc fell. It was repatriated as confidence was restored. Now problems arise as to what extent gold may be shipped to France without upsetting the world's banking system. London, as a free gold market, is disturbed at the possibility of huge withdrawals. The subject is being discussed between French representatives and American in New York, though the United States can well afford to export gold.

These fresh proofs of French financial strength are welcome.

SOUTH AFRICA'S STATUS DEBATED

Parliament Adopts Report on the Resolutions of the Imperial Conference

CAPETOWN, So. Af. (AP)—The South African House of Assembly has unanimously adopted the report on the Imperial Conference resolutions of 1926, which was moved by Premier J. B. M. Hertzog, more than two weeks ago. The feature of the debate was the Premier's declaration that South Africa had a right to be neutral if Great Britain were at war, and the repudiation of this attitude by Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, former Premier, and also by Col. F. H. P. Creswell, Minister of Defense, a Labor member of the Hertzog Government.

General Hertzog's claim to the right of neutrality was based on what he termed the "Dominion's new-found independence," and the right of each Dominion to be the sole judge as to the extent of its co-operation within the Empire.

He asked the House to vote for the motion to adopt the report on the Imperial conference, not on account of what it might mean to any particular person, but because of the unmistakable language in which it said what it meant, and in "which it declared to us 'our freedom'—our freedom and equality, our absolute equality in the freedom to exercise every function, every power, every privilege of national life, without owing any subordination to any authority outside of ourselves."

General Smuts, in opposing the Premier's neutrality stand, declared that "the same king could not be both at war and at peace in the same empire." He strongly deprecated the position the Premier had taken on the question, and said it was one that ought to be looked upon as purely academic.

Colonel Creswell could not conceive of South Africa or any other Dominion wishing to remain neutral if Great Britain were at war and there had been previous consultations in the matter between the British Government and the governments of the Dominions.

MAINE FARM BUREAU GROWS
ORONO, Me. (AP)—For the second consecutive year a new total farm bureau membership record has been established in Maine. On March 13 there were 14,640 men and women members of the 14 county farm bureau, or 204 greater than in 1927.

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LINDBERGH CITY TO BE BUILT IN PARIS SUBURB

Garden Settlement of Cottages to Rise in Fields of Châtillon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—There is to be a "Cité Lindbergh" near Paris, a small garden settlement mainly of cottages, called after the aviator beloved of all France, Charles A. Lindbergh. Families living at present in the most miserable circumstances will be transported to the fields of Châtillon, the suburb where the work is to be carried out.

It is pertinent to recall something of the housing situation which is directly responsible for the plan to make this Cité Lindbergh. Paris is encircled by walls and fortifications. On the outside of the walls is a belt of open ground about the capital. Theoretically, it should have been kept free of any habitation whatsoever; but what actually has happened is that the housing shortage within the city drove many of the poorer families out to this belt of ground, known locally as the "Zones." They were squatters, spoken of as "zoniers." They put up shacks of a sort. But there were no water, gas, electricity, or proper means of sanitation.

Many Garden Cities Needed
The squatter in the Zone is unpleasant. Efforts have been made to remedy it, but to heal the situation completely the Government, and many private individuals will have to put their hands deeply into their pockets and erect many more garden cities to house the thousands of zoniers properly. This, however, will take time.

It was on that memorable night of May 22, 1927, when Lindbergh landed in Paris, that a fire in the Zone wiped out five of these shanties and left in its wake distress. Help was given at once, but the occurrence stirred many deeply to a realization that an even greater effort must be made for the zoniers. Because of the coincidence of that night and in

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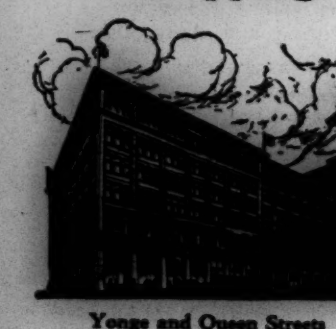
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honor of the famous star the scheme worked out recently appeared publicly with the name "Cité Lindbergh." One hundred cottages and six buildings with 50 apartments each are included in this small "city." The cost is put at 12,000,000 francs (roughly \$440,000). The Government has generously agreed to give outright a third of this amount and to give a loan at low interest for 85 per cent of the total sum required. This leaves only 15 per cent to be raised either by private donations or subscriptions.

The Fields of Châtillon

It is especially the large families which it is expected the Cité Lindbergh will take care of. They may not all be drawn from the Zone; some may be removed from those less happy parts of Paris where five and six are living in one room. From the

From Paris to Garden City Seems Like a Flight of Imagination—but the Move Is Real



A SECTION OF THE CITE LINDBERGH
On the Night of May 22, 1927, When Charles A. Lindbergh Landed in Paris, a Group of Hovels in a Paris "Zone" Were Burning to the Ground, Perhaps Lighting the Aviator's Way. In His Honor There Is Now to Be Built a Garden City, to Be Known as the "Cité Lindbergh," to Which the Poorest Families Will Be Removed From the Hovel District, and Where the Children Will Have Plenty of Light and Air and Pleasant Surroundings.

fields of Châtillon, where the Cité Lindbergh is destined to grow, one looks from high ground north to the roofs and towers and steeples of Paris, three miles away. It is country, where the children can wander at will.

The cottages will be French in design, after the very attractive drawings of the architects Beaudouin & Lods, who have had much experience in such work. It is only since the city of Paris has begun to make a railway company was the first to start them for its employees, and gradually the movement is spreading. Tire manufacturers, mining companies, etc., have joined in the effort to provide the working classes something better than overcrowded tenement accommodations; and unconsciously Lindbergh has given a great impulse to the Garden City movement in Paris.

The cottages in the Cité Lindbergh are to rent for about \$5 a month, which is about half of what the cheapest room in the shabbiest dwelling house in Paris costs a family. And yet M. Mallet told the Monitor representative it will be possible with this income, because of the gifts and exceptional opportunities offered by the State, to cover interest and amortization of the loan and to pay for the upkeep.

GATHERING THE CLANS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—With the center of the great hall taken up by a Scouts' camp and, near by, a huge map of the world showing all the Scout corps which had sent in their greetings, the Green Scouts recently held their national exhibition in this city, attended by a large and distinguished gathering. Another feature of this year's exhibition was the large muster of Green Scouts for the march to church on Sunday, headed by the baggage band.

Bratislava, on Danube, Is New Capital
With a Long and Diversified History

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRAGUE—The rapid growth of Bratislava, capital of Slovakia, adds a new page to the extraordinary history of this ancient city. Its name has not always been Bratislava. It was long known to the Hungarians

as Pozsony and to the Austrians as Pressburg. When the present capital of Hungary consisted of two villages on each side of the Danube, Pozsony was the chief town of Hungary, where many of the old Hungarian kings were crowned.

Later it became a great center of learning, but after the rise of Budapest it degenerated into a gay pleasure resort for the Hungarian and Austrian nobility. With the break-up of the Austrian Empire after the war, fresh changes came to the city. Its strategic position as a port on the Danube, which here divides Hungary from Czechoslovakia, brought about a movement to develop its resources in the matter of houses, schools and roads, but development plans are being pushed ahead and the new Bratislava will in time prove a fitting capital for the rapidly growing province of Slovakia.

**BRISBANE CLAIMS
PRE-EMINENCE IN SIZE**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRISBANE, Queensl.—Greater Brisbane, with its 385 square miles of territory and approximately 300,000 inhabitants, is said to be the largest municipal area in the world. The whole State of Tasmania has only approximately 207,700 inhabitants.

The size of Brisbane in the matter of population may be judged by comparing similar figures of other territories. Delaware in 1927 had 223,003 inhabitants, Nevada 77,407, Wyoming 194,402, Newfoundland 258,425, the principality of Monaco 22,158, San Marino 12,952, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg 260,767, while Iceland has a population of only 94,690.

**KING OF DENMARK
TO VISIT HELSINGFORS**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HELSINGFORS, Finland—It is officially announced that King Christian of Denmark will go to Helsingfors in May in order to visit Lauri Relander, President of Finland. This trip will be undertaken as a return of a visit made by President Relander to Copenhagen, as a guest of King Christian of Denmark in October, 1926. The King will be accompanied on his journey by Prince Knud, who is in service on board the man-of-war which will bring the royal visitor to Finland.

SOVIETS VIEW BALKAN ISSUE AS STILL OPEN

Protest Against Annexation of Bessarabia by Rumania Organized in Moscow

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—The recent tenth anniversary of the occupation of Bessarabia by Rumanian troops was turned into a demonstration against the Rumanian regime in that territory and of emphatic affirmation of

the right of Bessarabia to unite with the Soviet Union. A symposium of opinions of Russian and foreign natural scientists and scholars, condemning the annexation of Bessarabia, was published in Izvestia, official organ of the Soviet Government, and meetings of protest were held in various cities.

The Bessarabian question is still unsettled. There is a certain degree of similarity in the status of Bessarabia and of Vilna. In each case the present possessor of the disputed area (Rumania in the first case and Poland in the second) has been recognized as the rightful owner by all the great European powers; a decision which Lithuania in the case of



DISPUTED AREA
POSITION OF Bessarabia
Shaded Portion of Map Shows Tract Known as Bessarabia, Which Was Occupied by Rumanian Troops Ten Years Ago and Since Has Been Annexed to That Country. Bessarabia Adjoins Russian Territory on the East, and the Soviets Have Recently Been Agitating For a Revision of the Present Status of the Province.

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Motorbuses Driven by Natives Scurry Through 'Darkest Africa'

Capital of Kenya Has 81 Passenger Coaches—License Applications Made by Blacks at Rate of 20 a Day—Jamaica Sugar Combine

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—It is not the motorcar alone that is transforming erstwhile savage Africa. The motorbus, which is spreading all over East and West Africa, is helping equally. Gideon Poni, secretary to the Royal Automobile Club of East Africa, states that Nairobi, the capital of Kenya,

has now 81 of the latter vehicles, of which 56 are driven by natives. The Nairobi police are receiving an average of 20 driving applications from natives daily.

All the sugar interests in the British Commonwealth have recently joined up in an association embracing all the interests, in order to pursue a common sugar policy. In connection with this movement the Earl of Atholl, chairman of the Jamaica Sugar Estates, has been visiting in West India, inspecting in Jamaica this company's important enterprise at Morant Bay.

The Empire Marketing Board and the Australian Government are providing each £10,000 the first year and £4000 the second year to make a geophysical survey of unknown parts of West and North Australia.

The little island of Dominica, West Indies, has requested that Prof. H. Clark Powell, sent out by the Empire Marketing Board to study the citrus fruit industry in the West Indies and British Honduras, be instructed to visit Dominica. It pointed out that Dominica is Britain's chief source of supply for limes, and citrus fruits are its only industry of importance. The Imperial Government has now called the professor to visit the island and spend at least 10 days there.

Returns of cocoa prices last year showed that in 1925 Gold Coast cocoa fetched 43s. to 45s. a cwt. and West Indian 66s. to 78s. Last year Gold Coast sold for 62s. to 65s. and West

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15-TON PLANE MAKES FIRST TRIAL FLIGHT

Largest All-Metal Monoplane Takes Air in Britain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Weighing over 15 tons, with a wing span of 150 feet and with easy accommodation for 30 passengers, the great all-metal Beardmore monoplane "Indefatigable" took the air recently on its first trial flight at Martlesham Heath. As far as is known this is the largest all metal monoplane in the world.

Great interest naturally centered round the take-off and landing ability of the machine with its huge wheels which are no less than 7½ feet high. The driving power is provided by three Rolls-Royce Condor engines of 650 horsepower each. On its first trial only the pilot, Squadron Leader J. Noakes, and one mechanic were on board, and the flight appeared to be entirely successful as the machine was manoeuvred in circles at a height of 2000 feet. The take-off appeared to be accomplished without difficulty, the machine rising easily after a run of about a quarter of a mile and instead of against the wind actually rose with it, thus testifying to the pilot's confidence. On landing, the Indefatigable ran for about 300 yards before pulling up. The design is before the plans of Dr. Rohrbach, the wings being almost pure cantilever and giving an impression of great strength. The metal used throughout is duralumin.

**DUDDINGTON LOCH
BIRD SANCTUARY
SHOWS GOOD RESULTS**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDINBURGH—The bird sanctuary at Duddington Loch has only been in existence for two years, but the second annual report just issued by the government commission shows results that are very gratifying to the lovers of birds. In spite of setbacks, the bird population is steadily growing. The nesting species increased from 17 to 30, and 81 varieties were noted, including several newcomers. Birds in growing numbers have become confident frequenters of the loch and its environment.

It is satisfactory to read also the report for the past year of the Scottish Society for the Protection of Wild Birds, in which it is shown that much public support has been accorded the Wild Bird Protection Bill. County councils, chief constables, county police, and education authorities have accepted the various suggestions made by the committee from time to time. Co-operating with these authorities and officials, the society has succeeded in procuring the full protection of the lawing and its eggs, in all but four counties in Scotland.

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MILL MEN SEEK EXTENDED WORK DAY FOR WOMEN

Cotton Mills in Massachu-
setts Want to Employ
Them Up to 10 P. M.

Proposed legislation affecting the hours of work for women in textile mills has brought upon the Massachusetts Legislature a shower of petitions and statements both for and against the bills from manufacturers' groups and from labor and civic organizations.

The measure principally urged by mill owners is one to remove a provision of the Massachusetts law which forbids textile factories to employ women after 6 p. m. and to leave them subject to the same limit which applies to all other industries, 10 p. m. This bill, sponsored by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, has passed the Senate and is before the House.

Proponents of the bill emphasize that it does not change the legal limitation of 48 hours of work per week for women in industry, and hold that it relates solely to the discrimination now unfairly operating against our textile mills in the matter of employing women after 6 p. m.

Spokesmen for textile workers groups charge that any change will be followed by modification of the 48-hour law. Manufacturers desire to operate a double shift of women workers between 6 a. m. and 10 p. m. "With the 6 p. m. restriction removed," said a committee of Massachusetts members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, "progressive management with modern machinery can use their abilities more rapidly to take care of modern, sudden style changes with the need of quick delivery."

Textile manufacturers' associations of New Bedford and Fall River also petitioned for the bill.

A second measure before the Legislature proposes to modify the 48-hour law by providing that women in any industry may work an additional 7 1/2 hours in any calendar year, provided they do not work more than 48 hours a week nor more than 54 hours in a week.

Protests against this bill have been made not only by labor unions but also by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and the Consumers' League of Massachusetts.

MUSIC

Final Monday Symphony

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of conductor, gave the final concert of its Monday series in Symphony Hall last night. Samuel Dushkin played Mozart's D major Violin Concerto (K. 218). The other numbers were the Gluck-Mottl Ballet Suite No. 2 and Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" Symphony.

The Gluck, played at last week's symphonic pair, again proved a joy to hear in the delicate, sensitively modulated performance it received. The Mozart was fit companion piece. Mr. Dushkin brought to it a sense of structure, a feeling for rhythm and a capacity for molding a phrase. He was handicapped by a small tone and a sometimes uncertain intonation. There was, too, a sense of tentativeness about the performance of both soloist and orchestra, due probably to insufficient rehearsal together.

Throughout this series the purely orchestral works have been conspicuously more successful than those employing a soloist. The only exception was the exquisite Bach Concerto in which Messrs. Burgin, Laurent, Gillet and Mager played solo parts. Possibly next year it will be felt that the series is unscientifically well established to do without soloists—or that it deserves soloists of first rank. L. A. S.

THEATERS

Boston Stage Notes

E. E. Clive is to conduct two benefits at the Copley Theater for the Women's Municipal League. Next Saturday morning at 11 he will speak on "The Theater, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," and on April 7 at 11 a. m. he will relate the history of Punch and Judy in conjunction with a real Punch and Judy show.

John Galsworthy's newest drama, "Escape," is at the Plymouth for two weeks under Winthrop Ames's management, with the cast that has been

acting it in New York all winter, including Leslie Howard, Henrietta Goodwin, Lawrence Hanray, Frieda Inescort and Austin Trevor.

Charles Chaplin's latest film farce, "The Circus," is showing this week at the State Theater.

This is the final week of Judith Anderson in George Kelly's latest drama, "Behold, the Bridegroom," at the Shubert Theater.

Continuing offerings at Boston Theaters include "The Wrecker," melodramatic mystery comedy, at the Copley; "Just Fancy," musical comedy with Joseph Stanley, Ivy Sawyer and H. Reeves-Smith, at the Wilbur; "Good News," collegiate musical comedy, at the Majestic; "Simba," motion picture of wild animal life in Africa.

Art in Boston

Dodge Macknight

There is sure pleasure in the pictures by Dodge Macknight. One is drawn unwittingly to his displays, whether they are in a museum or an art gallery, because he retains a note of freshness, utterly frank, impersonal. He found a way, quite his own, some years ago at a time when artists were awakening more fully to the potency of color; in total independence he arrived at results that have not wearied with age. Critics have rehearsed often enough the "Macknightish" qualities and the artist has become as unmistakable as familiar themes of good composers.

The present exposition of his water colors at the gallery of Doll & Richards on Newbury Street, includes pictures that go back many years. During excursions the artist has brought the native charms of several lands under his spell, Spain, Mexico, Morocco, in Arizona and Utah canyons. In his travels far and wide, he is undoubtedly impressed with the generous color schemes of scenery of romantic taste, but it is Dodge Macknight that is uppermost in all these interpretations, Macknight with a keen-edged passion for brilliant and luminous color. For to him nature is one magnificent plan after another, pure, exhilarating, free.

But the artist does not have to travel far from his own charming home in East Sandwich, for most of his best work was done there, where ocean and country combine in compelling beauty. Five minutes in his car and he is depositing easel, block and colors in a field blue with lupines, a minute or two more and expanses of dunes recede to transparency. A blanket of snow furnishes numerous patterns for winter fare, a snow-enveloped old barn, a tree sagging under its billowy weight, a vista of birches that read as violet in the cool winter light.

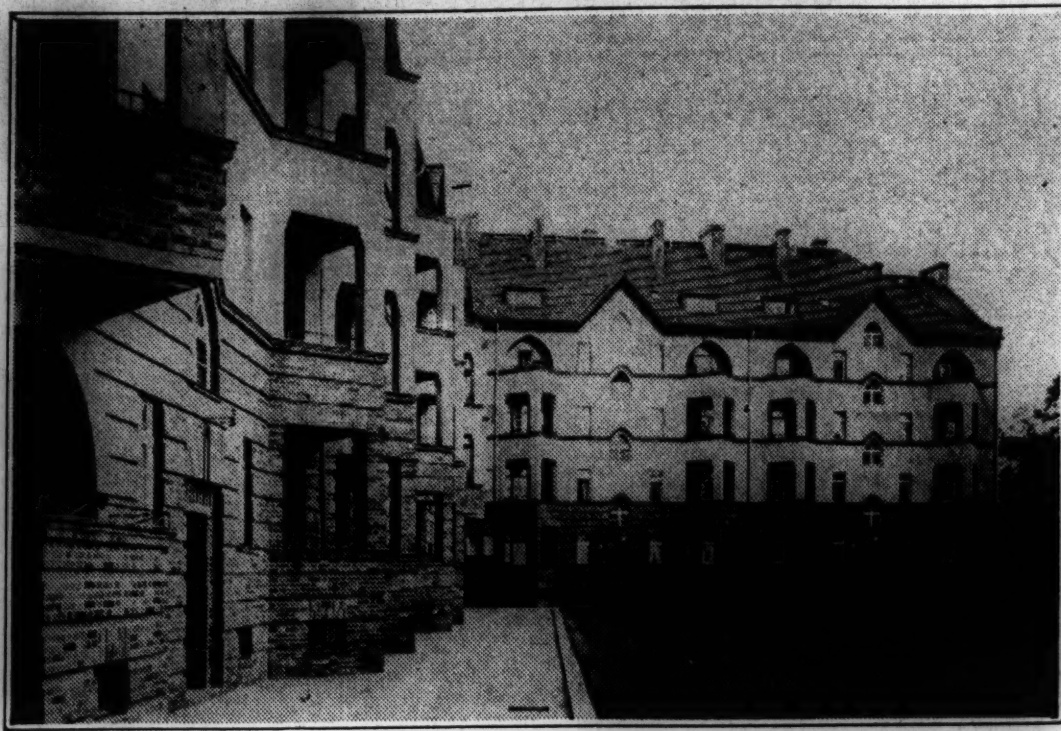
But all would be to little avail if the artist did not have a technique that lends life to textures and atmospheric effects; a brushwork that is sparing but powerful. Canyons are rugged and firm, snowflakes are feathery. The sunshine is hot, the misty air damp and cold. Macknight lives in the country. He spends much time in gardening, in quiet and thoughtful planning. Nothing comes between him and the beauty of nature. He gets it first hand and never wearies of it.

Charles Emile Hell turns modernist! It is an age of cycles when Stravinsky looks back to Handel and Puccini to Igor; why not the impeccable painter of little birds storming the gates of surrealism. For if

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Homes for Berlin's Street Car Employees



Example of Apartment Houses the Berlin Traction Company is Building for Workers Near Each of Its Principal Depots.

ever there was an artist whose work was unadorned with highfalutin' ideas of abstractions he did not exceed the immaculate precision and accuracy of Hell. He has many devotees hereabouts for even the most sophisticated of us cannot resist the precious details of every tiny feather, every little vein, painting extraordinarily patient and minute.

And now, freedom and abandon. The artist relinquishes details and form, he penetrates beyond all mere traits of recognition, and a few lines dashed hither and thither provide all the essentials of a herd of "Lumbering Elephants," "Sandpipers," "Swifts in Flight," on view at Doll & Richards Gallery. It is reducing the thing to a few spots or curves that distinguish the movement, or bulk, or speed of the subject from the rest of humanity, or animadom. There are some brief sketches that exemplify the artist's good sense of caricature. The exhibit is interesting and entertaining for more than one reason.

STATE OF MAINE BUYS NAVY COALING STATION

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—For a consideration of \$3750, the State of Maine has acquired the United States Navy coaling station at Lamorne, abandoned four years ago. The station was built in 1900 at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.

Containing 55 acres, with several buildings, wharf, coal dump and pocket, the property at present will be used for a public park. Adjacent to the station is a summer camp site for boys or girls; as a public airport for the landing of both sea and airplanes, or as a location for college summer school, were among the possibilities considered.

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GERMANY TAXES OLDER HOUSES TO BUILD NEW

1,200,000 Apartments Finished Since War—600,000 More Are Required

Outstanding achievements in better housing and some novel trends in architecture in Europe and the United States are being reported for The Christian Science Monitor in a series of daily articles, of which the following is the second.

BERLIN—Germany once more is building as many new apartments as before the war—200,000 annually. There is, however, still a shortage of about 600,000 apartments. The total number of apartments built since the war in Germany amounted to over 1,000,000 at the end of 1926 and is estimated at 1,200,000 up to the end of last year.

These apartments were built with the aid of the state which acquired the necessary funds by placing a special tax known as the house interest tax on pre-war apartment houses, which works out at from 15 to sometimes 40 per cent of the rent. Thus in reality it is not so much the state as the landlords of pre-war houses who have subsidized the building of new apartments.

Subsidies Hold Rents Down Without these state subsidies the rents of the new apartments would

have been about three times as high as the pre-war rental rates, and thus utterly beyond the reach of the majority of the population. As it is, rents of new apartments vary from 150 to 170 per cent of the pre-war rates, but even this is too high for the average German. Moreover a premium of about 300 marks must be paid per room when moving into a new apartment. Thus it is that, despite the increasing building activity, the crying need for cheap apartments is not being met.

The Government has undertaken to fix the rents of pre-war apartments, and has, moreover, prohibited rents of new subsidy apartments. Thus two rents exist in Germany today: that on the pre-war apartments, which is 120 per cent of the pre-war rate, and the rent of the new subsidy apartments, which is about 25 per cent higher.

Private capital now is little inclined to enter long-term investments. The interest on first mortgages, therefore, is about 9 per cent. Second mortgages are scarcely obtainable. The inability of the population to pay high rents also greatly discourages private enterprise.

In order to build, the prospective landlord must supply at least 10 per cent of the capital himself, the state will add another 40 or 50 per cent, mainly from the house interest tax, so that the same amount must be contributed by the state.

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Jurist's Sonnet on 'Lindbergh' Wins Fame for Poetic Artistry

Tribute to Aviator Ranked Second Only to Work of
Edwin Markham in Votes in Poetry Contest—
Justice Stafford Defends Modern Age

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Judge by vocation, poet by avocation, is Wendell Phillips Stafford whose sonnet, "Lindbergh," recently received next to the largest number of votes in the fourteenth annual poetry contest under the auspices of the American section of the Poetry Society of Great Britain, in which 600 poems were entered. The first prize of \$100 in the contest for poems about leaders went to Edwin Markham, dean of American poets, for his poem, "The Leader."

When the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is not in session and when Justice Stafford is not studying cases in his office, he passes much of his time composing verses ranging from patriotic odes to lyrics on the classics. He has published four volumes of poetry, "North Flowers," "Dorian Days," "The Land We Love" and "War Poems." He has contributed numerous poems to magazines and for several years has been working on a metrical translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy," which is now about two-thirds completed. Justice Stafford came to Washington from Vermont where he was judge in the Supreme Court of the State.

capacity for the appreciation of the beautiful in the world at large, so vast and fit an audience for the poet and the seer," says Mr. Stafford. The sonnet "Lindbergh" was written soon after the flight from New York to Paris, but was not published until the award was made by the Poetry Society.

Justice Stafford's poem follows: Lone eagle of the wild Atlantic plain, Tall, laughing boy with sun-glints in your eyes, Playfellow of the lightning and the rain, Co-sentry with old watchers in the skies, Light-hearted prologue to the epic muse, Glad re-uniter of long-riven parts, Bright Hermes of the nations, bringing news Of love still flaming in all human hearts, "Do I deserve all this?" Oh, more, far more, More than the grateful world can ever give, A fouler fog than hides Newfoundland's shore, Your little bark's propeller whirled away, Fly on, above the mist of sordid things; Rise, like the sun, with healing in your wings!

COOLIDGE VACATION IN DOUBT WASHINGTON (AP) — President Coolidge has written to Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, that it is "rather doubtful" that he will be able to accept invitations to spend the summer in that State.

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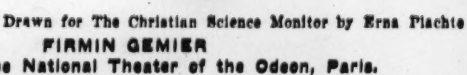
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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Library Work as a Vocation

ALONG, long road lies between the library of yesterday and that of today. Between the ancient collections which were assembled in a carefully guarded storehouse for perusal by a few scholars, to the present institution which is a community property, a public university, as it were, little comparison is possible. The modern library is the home of vast numbers of books, magazines, newspapers and a varied assortment of other printed materials to which the public has free and almost unrestricted access for pleasure, pastime, intellectual enlightenment, real study. It is accessible and hospitable to persons of all ages and callings.

Active Purpose
The free public library is an American institution. In a town or community it may take the form of a central unit, or it may consist, in the large city, of a central unit and many small branches. Whatever its form, the purpose is the same and it has become a vital factor in modern life.

The three chief divisions of a large library unit are the reference, catalogue and circulation departments; of these the catalogue and the reference divisions are the most scholarly; the latter supplies general and special material on particular and given subjects, and is the research worker's camping ground.

Through the circulation depart-

ment the great public comes in close touch with printed matter of all kinds. The work here is of a very general nature and is a large factor in prescribing proper, helpful, entertaining and instructive reading to the individual. It furnishes advice and criticism, functions as an information service, and has greater personal contact with the general public than any other department of the library.

There are subdivisions that are of no less importance to its organization as a whole. These are known as the order department, which is in charge of a trained librarian who at the same time is a person of good business sense. Here it is that books are selected and purchased. Closely affiliated with the general public is that of supply and accounting—

Order Department
which is a strictly business division. Besides general reading and reference rooms many of the large libraries have additional and special departments featuring art, music, science, technology, history, and books for the blind. The children's room in any library is considered one of its most necessary and important departments, and its workers are especially adapted and trained for their particular field. In addition to their work with children inside the library, frequently these women work on the outside in co-operation with teachers and parents on matters of all an analytical mind; this is essential. Then one should be a wizard at detail, for what could be more disastrous than to have a book catalogued in several classes or under various numbers, its calling card neatly packed away among its fellows in one of those compact little drawers, with its signposts reading like a cobweb party?

Standards Advancing
Library training standards have risen enormously during the past 30 years. Time was when persons who "loved books" were able to join the ranks of librarians with little or no knowledge of library science; today no such haphazard methods are in vogue or acceptable. Library schools have been setting new standards year by year and continually multiplying their requirements for entrance until today, largely due to that splendid organization the American Library Association, it is possible practically to eliminate the unfit. Nor has progress ceased. Confusion that existed regarding requirements and qualifications for the two major divisions of library work, the clerical and the professional, has been removed and the clearer understanding is making for better standards in training.

The Association of American Library Schools is composed of those schools conforming to the minimum standard of training; they do not require a college education as prerequisite. In very many of our colleges and universities library schools are a recognized department, while

library work as a vocation for much the same reasons that she chooses the publishing house as a particularly pleasing contact; that is, her desire to be among books, to be surrounded by atmosphere; to keep apart from the routine and commonplaceness of the business office. But library work, too, has its round of routine and its monotonous moments, so the girl who anticipates entering the field should look over the ground well and understand something of its disadvantages as well as its good points.

Equipment
The successful librarian must be a person of broad and liberal education, with a highly developed interest in people of all types and minds. It is needless to emphasize the fact that a love for books and a varied knowledge of them is a necessary part of her natural equipment, and that unless she has a great fund of tolerance, courtesy and adaptability she is likely to be tactless and therefore a failure in a career depending much on these personal attainments. One of the required achievements is a highly retentive memory. As research is often a major part of her work, she should cultivate an amazing faculty for "digging."

There are among library-trained people excellent cataloguers and likewise very poor ones. The latter are probably lacking in natural aptitude for the work rather than the victims of bad training, for to be a good cataloguer one must have first of all an analytical mind; this is essential. Then one should be a wizard at detail, for what could be more disastrous than to have a book catalogued in several classes or under various numbers, its calling card neatly packed away among its fellows in one of those compact little drawers, with its signposts reading like a cobweb party?

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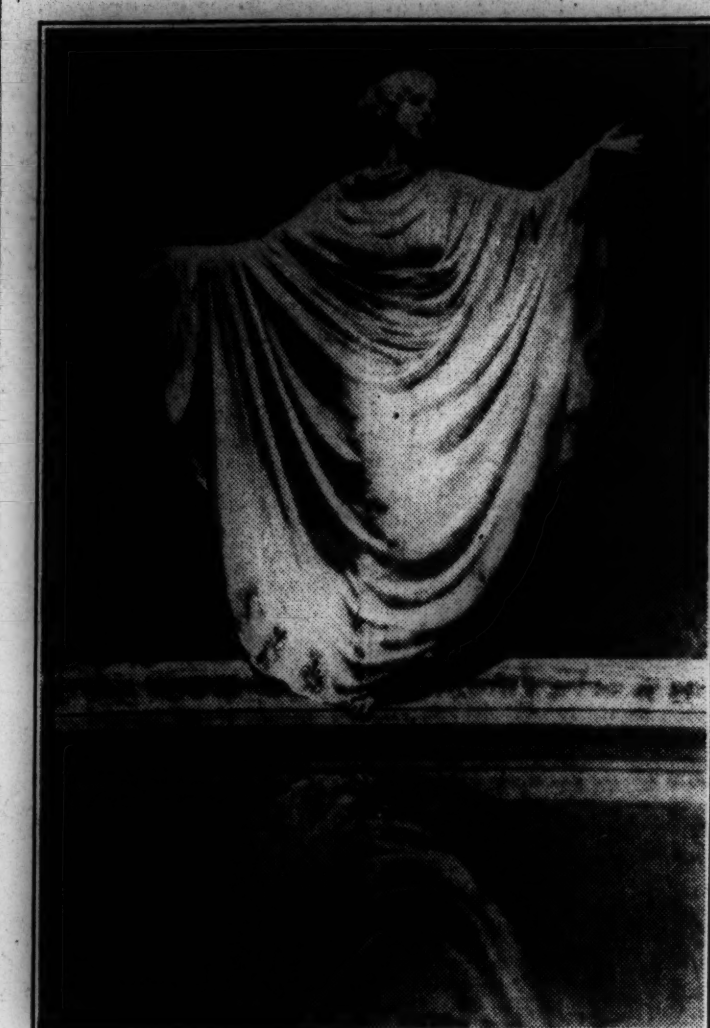
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Ruth St. Denis, Idealist of the Dance, Tries to Impersonalize Her Work. Never Portraying the Personal Emotions.

numerous large libraries function also as training schools. The general scholastic background for training in library science and that which is acceptable today includes literature, history, sciences, psychology, economics and often two foreign languages, although certain schools are content to accept one. The curriculum of the library school itself covers such subjects as book-selecting, evaluation, reference work, bibliography, classification, cataloguing, history of libraries, buildings, community relations, school libraries, lending systems and library administration. This is the accepted required preparation for professional library work. Training for clerical and other specialized libraries may follow the outlines of general library training and then acquire a special trend.

For Training
Among some of the best-known schools in the United States are those of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Carnegie, in Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Simmons College, Boston, Mass. In Paris is the National Library School, drawing students from all over Europe. Librarians' salaries range in the United States from \$800 to \$5000 a year, although the average maximum salary is \$2000.

Two new styles of libraries have recently come into vogue, particularly in the rural districts; they are the caravan or traveling library, which is conveyed by means of a very modern automobile or motor-truck; and the direct-by-mail libraries, the headquarters of which are to be found in several of the larger cities, near the source of book supply which never runs low. Young college women have become identified with these latest developments in library service and for those who love outdoors and rural problems what could be more delightfully satisfying than negotiating a library on wheels?

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rices, it is the men who do all the dancing. The women just stand around and sway with the rhythm, or beat time.

Even as late as during the reign of Louis XVI when that king established in Paris a National Académie de Danse, out of 40 pupils enrolled only three were women. Gradually women were given more and more place in the ballet until they almost supplanted men.

The French and the Italians did most in the early days to develop in Europe the art of the dance. But eventually their art crystallized and for many years nothing new was developed. Dancers were content to go on year after year just imitating what others had done. Perhaps sometimes a new dancer would jump a few feet higher or cross her feet in the air a few more times, but nothing vitally new was added to the dance.

The New Point of View
Then came forward two American women to put new meaning into the dance. One of them went to the ancient Greeks for her inspiration. The other, Ruth St. Denis, went to the Orient and there learned how the people of the East suppress their thoughts in dancing. In Japan every child is taught first to dance.

So Ruth St. Denis, by pouring her new inspiration into the older European technique, revolutionized the art of dancing. "I always try to impersonalize my work," she says, "and keep in mind the universality of the ideal, never portraying personal emotions. Americans must learn that beauty is a form of truth. The arts are the Cinderellas, but they will some day be invited to the ball. I feel that America's gift will be to give a new approach to other arts through the art of the dance."

A Theater of the Dance
Ruth St. Denis announces that early next fall she will make another tour of Europe. Ted Shawn will not accompany her, being deterred by business engagements. They have recently built a house in New York City where they will establish a school. It seems necessary for Mr. Shawn to be on hand to look after the details of this new undertaking.

Miss St. Denis says, "I want to go to Europe again not for any financial gain but because of what Europe has to offer artistically. Especially do I want to visit Germany again, the scene of my first triumph. I have never been back since." The ambition of the Denishaws is to establish a theater of the dance where will be evolved a type of dancing that will stand the test of time; where traditions, based on the finest elements in American culture will be formed, and ideals laid down which will be carried on for many years.

Dancing is the medium in which she works, much as the painter or sculptor works with his paint or clay; it is dancing made to interpret the noble thoughts of great musical composers.

Dancing Previous to the Renaissance
"To be a pioneer in any form of art means that one must work just about seven times as hard as the one who is content to follow along the accepted grooves and not push against the prevailing standards," says Miss St. Denis.

Her husband, Ted Shawn, explains that it is comparatively only a short time since women have had any part at all in the dance. In ancient times and even today among primitive

quality—always at a saving

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News of the Clubs

THE General Federation of Women's Clubs is planning to help the growth of friendly inter-American relations. To that end a system of exchange Pan-American scholarships is being developed. The committee having the work in charge hopes that ultimately each state will have two scholarships, one used by a Latin-American student in the state university and the other used by a student from its state in a Latin-American university.

The purpose is to increase good will and better understanding, so if these scholarships can do for the United States and Latin-America what the Rhodes scholarships have accomplished for England and the United States, the General Federation will have performed a great service to humanity.

The plan is to have two classes of scholarships, one, business scholarships for the study of economics, industries and commerce. The other, professional scholarships, for teachers, the study of law, Spanish and literature, government and institutions.

To Reach Younger Students
State chairmen of Pan-American scholarship committees are requested to hold Pan-American essay and oratorical contests in their states. The purpose of these contests is to reach a younger group of students and awaken interest in the neighboring nations. These contests will be open to students of junior and senior high schools. The purposes of the essay contests are given as follows:

To create interest in Pan-Americanism as an ideal and institution. To encourage the study of Spanish as a means of communication. To awaken admiration for the attainments and civilization of neighboring nations.

To strengthen the ties of friendship and further develop the existing system of the Pan-American conferences for the settling of international differences.

Mrs. E. O. Leatherwood, Congress Hall, Washington, D. C., is chairman of this activity in the clubs. She explains the inception of the plan in this way: "About four years ago, while making a study of women's part in developing better understanding between citizens of the Americas, I was impressed with the opportunities in exchange scholarships. Several people of international fame stated that it was the most important international work that the General Federation could do. She will be happy to send particulars to anyone interested."

World Y. W. C. A. Conference
At Budapest, Hungary, June 8 to 18 the world Y. W. C. A. will hold its sixth conference. The hope, according to an article by Clara R.

Reed in the Woman's Press, is to gather up at Budapest the experience of all the different countries of the world Y. W. C. A. in a discussion of the social, economic and industrial conditions as they affect the relation of nation to nation and the future peace of the world, to find the next step and to gain confidence to take that step.

The Perth Amboy (N. J.) Woman's Club is doing a practical bit of work toward "helping the city at its weakest point." They have included in this work a plan for automatically cleaning the town by urging the separation of garbage and the tying or weighing of papers to keep them from flying about the streets.

Visitors' Day Program
The Deaver Woman's Club of Deaver, Wyo., started the year by having visitors' day with 14 visitors present. The program was a travelogue during which the members traveled across the continent and visited California. They had a banquet for their husbands before they left for foreign ports. In their travels they visited the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, India, Italy, Switzerland, France, Holland, Norway, Sweden, England, Ireland, Scotland, Cuba and Hayti. They heard short papers about all of the countries. Their husbands met them at New York and they toured home by automobile.

There is sufficient material in such a program to constitute a very interesting year's course of study.

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Poems.

NORTHWESTERN WIN SURPRISES

Captures Two Conference Mat Titles With Only Two Men Entered

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.,—Northwestern University won two championships in the Big Ten wrestling tournament. University of Michigan, University of Illinois, Indiana University and Northwestern were the only schools to have more than one wrestler in the Intercollegiate Conference individual wrestling tournament held here, Illinois, the Purple Pioneers, won the 125-pound meet a heavy favorite to take the most of the individual titles, but did not come up to expectations. Northwestern's laureate, Ed Schuler, won the 125-pound meet unexpectedly. The Purple Pioneers was near the bottom in the Intercollegiate Conference standing, entered only two men, and won no titles. Northwestern won more than one medal. Every member of the Conference was entered, making a total of 52 entrants. The first match between Ed Schuler, 28, Illinois, and Capt. R. L. Fitz '30, Illinois, was the featured feature of the finals, being the only one in which both boys were undefeated, neither man had been considered

Capt. A. M. Watson, 25, Michigan, was the leader in the 150-pound class. Morrisroe, 30, Illinois, twice A. A. U. champion, staged a very close bout, as Watson put up a terrific battle to retain the crown, but was unsuccessful. R. D. Hewitt, 30, Michigan, defeated C. S. Sapora, 30, of Illinois, by a minute and 52 seconds in a bout at 115 pounds in which it appeared that the winner was in the lead for most of the bout. Most ended. While neither held any title both are considered as outstanding contenders for the American Olympic titles and will meet again in trout for this honor. R. D. R. Sauer, 28, Michigan, lost his conference individual championship, last year, to Capt. Charles O. Watson, 28, of Illinois, in the 145-pound class by 1m. 37.5s. They wrestled on even terms for the most of the bout, Sauer never holding an advantage. Ralph E. Untch, 33, Northwestern

L. U. Littleton '28 of Wisconsin, winning by an advantage of 7m. 13s.
 H. T. Peterson '28 of Michigan, winning by an advantage of 7m. 13s.
 H. T. Peterson '28 of Michigan, last year's champion at 158 pounds, in the semi-final event, L. B. Beers '28 of Iowa, 1928 champion, experienced little difficulty in defeating the 158 lb. champion of Wisconsin, in the final bout, winning by 4m. 3s.
 Kaare Krogh '28 of Chicago, favorite at the 175-pound class, won as was expected by C. D. Koppell '28 of Minnesota.
 115-Pound Class—R. D. Hewitt, Michigan, defeated J. C. Sapora, Illinois. Decision—1m. 52s.
 140-Pound Class—Ralph L. Lupton, Northwestern, defeated G. L. Stetson, Wisconsin. Decision—1m. 13s.
 175-Pound Class—W. C. Harrison, Illinois, defeated A. M. Watson, Michigan. Decision—3m. 58s.
 220-Pound Class—Charles O. Swain, Indiana, defeated R. D. Sauer, Michigan. Decision—3m. 58s.

defeated A. J. Tiffany, Wisconsin, De-
fection—4m, 3s.

defeated C. J. K. Class—Kaare Krogh, Chi-
cago, defeated C. D. Koppin, Minnesota,
Delection—2m, 11s.

defeated H. L. Schuler, North
western, defeated E. E. Fitz, Illinois,
Delection—1m, 41s. (Overtime).

BRITANN RE-ELECTED CAPTAIN

HANOVER, N. H.—The lettermen of
the Hanover team were again elected
captain returned to Hanover Monday after
missing the week-end in one of the Out-
board races, flying 75 miles from Aerob
with their return came the announce-
ment that they have re-elected T. M.
Britton captain for the winter season.
Britton succeeded Capt. W. C. Proctor
this year as leader when Proctor was
elected captain of the United States in
the Olympic Games.

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Odds and Ends

In Lighter Vein

Wasted Effort

A man called at a pastry shop and asked for a cake to be made in the shape of the letter "S." The pastry cook said it wouldn't be ready until the end of the day. The customer replied that he did not mind, and would be back in the evening.

He returned and saw the cake, and did not like it. He wanted a script "S."

The pastry cook said he would make another, but it would take a day or so. The customer decided to call at the end of two days. He did, and liked the cake.

"Where shall I deliver it?" asked the pastry cook.

"Don't deliver it," replied the customer. "I'll eat it here."—*Pearson's.*

Passing Show

Film Producer: "Walter, I would like you to act on the films for me."

Walter: "Thank you, sir, but I prefer my own 'lumbie life to that of an 'landsome film star.'"

Meeting Modern Conditions

Realtor: "Looking for a home, sir?"

Prospect: "Yes; something with plenty of garage room."

Realtor: "I think I have what you want—a two-car garage with a built-in living-room."

Doubting His Status

"He's the leader of a famous dance orchestra."

"That's strange! I thought he was a musician."

I Record only the Sunny Hours

What's in a Name

Perth, Western Australia

THERE exists in Western Australia a body of big-hearted men, calling themselves "The Ugly Men's Association, affectionately known all over the country as 'The Uglies.'" It came into existence during the World War, when so much money was raised for charitable purposes by means of various competitions for the prettiest, or the most popular girl, or the handsomest or most popular man. Then someone was prompted to start an ugly man's competition, and there were so many competitors that they banded themselves together and became the Ugly Men's Association, and are still carrying on the good work begun by them so many years ago.

To this day any case of distress or need requires only to be reported to the "Uglies," who immediately investigate it and do all in their power to alleviate. Many a war widow lives the little home, which is hers for life, to their efforts. Many such homes have been built by the members themselves by means of working bees, held on Saturday afternoon, each only holiday. This often involves fencing the little plot, making lawns, paths, and so on.

Every year they organize a carnival week, raising thousands of pounds, which is divided among various orphanages, hospitals and other similar institutions. Many towns have their own branches, all, of course, being a labor of love. These men have indeed carried out the command, "Be not weary in well doing."

At the Switchboard

CITIZENS of Wakeman, O., still recount the courage of Miss Maxine Benson, telephone operator there, who stayed at her switchboard when men swept the town, according to word from Miss K. E. S. of Lorain, Miss Benson gave the first alarm and then stood by her post calling fighters in neighboring towns answering scores of urgent calls till the firemen made her leave the switchboard and think of herself.

Before the Game

WAS just before the "big game" at the stadium in Portland, Ore., B. L.-E. of that city reports that the streets were crowded with students and their friends awaiting transportation. A newsboy was crying wares, but not making much headway. A bright-eyed young woman in the situation. Springing from her car, she hurried to the boy, gave him papers under her arm and ran back to the waiting line. When automobiles sold the papers. Then she hurried to the newsy, gave him money and returned to her car, and the applause of all who had

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Strange Playfellows

POLITICS, it has been said, makes strange bedfellows. It may be truthfully said that in the great national game of politics as it is conducted according to accepted rules, it makes strange playfellows. Does it follow, if one is to play the game according to established traditions, and if he is to maintain his standing as a "regular," that he must overlook or condone by silence the unprofessional or unethical conduct of his team mates and fellows? It is observed that the Republicans in high official positions who have been first to denounce the acts of those accused or involved by disclosures resulting from the inquiry into the source of contributions to the Republican campaign fund to meet the 1920 deficit are those who do not boast of their standing as regulars.

Among the outstanding Republicans who have been most insistent that the party purge itself from the oil contamination are Senators Borah, Capper and Norris, none of whom has been regarded as bound by any questionable rule defining "regularity." Those as solicitous as the gentlemen named for the continued welfare and success of the party make no secret of the fact that they believe that this welfare and success are imperiled by the continuing silence of acknowledged Republican leaders and their failure to denounce practices which the rank and file of the party deplore. It is not impossible that this silence may be wrongly construed as a tacit condonation of admittedly reprehensible conduct in the direction and management of the party's affairs in which the public has a vital interest.

Possibly the denunciation which is awaited has been delayed in the hope that the disclosures still expected will involve the opposition party representatives as well. But extenuation and purging can come through no such channel. Two wrongs do not make a right. Those who stand in the position of beneficiaries of the tainted funds supplied by the oil land conspirators cannot absolve themselves by pointing the finger of scorn at others.

Estonia's Tenth Birthday

A modest and therefore all the more praiseworthy sample of fine after-war recovery stands the little Baltic Republic of Estonia, which this spring and summer celebrates the tenth anniversary of its independence. The first year its existence as a state was more or less theoretical, its territory being alternately invaded by Russian and German armies. The revolutionary Russian armies occupied the capital, Reval, the very next day after the proclamation of liberty had been issued, and after that the Germans administered the country until their own collapse on the western front. For a while it seemed as though the declaration of independence would become nothing more than a historical curiosity, but on the first anniversary, Feb. 24, 1919, General Laidoner was able to report his country's borders clear.

While it must be admitted that the subsequent recognition by the western powers had something to do with Russian acquiescence in the loss of the province and the outlet to the Baltic, nevertheless the inhabitants have proved themselves worthy of independence by their own achievements. At first the outlook was anything but cheerful. Food supplies and other portable raw materials had been requisitioned and carried off by the Russians or Germans. The factories had been stripped of machinery. There were no public revenues and the Russian domestic market had been lost. Worst of all, the 100,000 soldiers in General Laidoner's army threatened to become as many unemployed, exposed to the extreme radical ideas of the Russian revolutionists.

At the same time 68 per cent of the tillable soil was owned by 618 families of the old Baltic nobility with strong German affiliations. The remainder of the land belonged to the church or state, or was rented by rights of inheritance which perpetuated the power of the landowners. The solution of this dilemma, drastic, to be sure, and in certain instances a cause of individual hardships to the former landowners, was the agrarian reform of Oct. 10, 1919. About 40,000 new farms, ranging from ten to sixty hectares, were distributed among the former soldiers and added to the previous leaseholds. Estonia became a country of roughly 136,000 small farmsteads, a strong barrier against Bolshevism. The system of cultivation was changed from that of the large estates, producing grain for export, to a more intensive cultivation, yielding more refined food products. In five years the export of butter rose from 128 tons to 891. As an offset to the loss in bargaining power the small farmers have formed co-operative societies for both buying and selling. A single purchasing agent buys for 285 units and 80 per cent of the butter exports are handled by one office.

The Government's finances have also been well managed. The budget was balanced and inflation stopped six years ago, and on January 1 of this year the gold standard went into effect. The new monetary unit is the "kroon," corresponding to the Swedish "krona," and with Finland as well as the Scandinavian countries the old trade relations have been revived. With Latvia a customs union and a military defense

convention have been concluded. In general, the country follows a policy of neutrality under the auspices of the League of Nations. Old cultural relations with the Occident have been revived. The University of Dorpat, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, has over 8000 students and in the rural continuation schools the number of pupils has increased 45 per cent. Next summer the independence celebrations will culminate in a huge singing festival in which a chorus of 15,000 voices will participate.

Traveling Seminars

THE annual pilgrimage across the Atlantic will soon be under way. Educators, students, and observers of world conditions will once again pursue their quest for a more accurate understanding of the major social and political problems of the day. It is a far cry back to the days when textbooks alone were regarded as the media through which an appreciation of the peoples and races of the various nations was to be obtained. Today, through the popularization of steamship transportation, added here and there by airplanes and fast-moving trains, the dimensions of the classroom have been widened until they have come to include the ends of the earth.

The widespread vogue of transoceanic and transcontinental travel reflects more than an interest in mere sightseeing. For that curiosity, legitimate enough in itself, is now being supplemented by a desire on the part of many persons more fully to understand the social and economic issues of the countries included on the summer's itinerary.

Ever since the war one seminar has stood out as a conspicuous and highly significant endeavor in the field of international education. Membership in the party in question is limited to those who are able, through their social and organizational contacts, to exert a constructive influence on public opinion. No definite theory of government or of economics is sponsored by this particular group. The aim of the seminar is to apply to the problems and conditions under review a discriminating and unprejudiced judgment. This year this party will visit London, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Geneva and Paris. In London these pilgrim observers will be directed in their studies by a committee composed of Lord Astor, the Warden of Toynbee, and Sir William Beveridge, head of the London School of Economics. In Berlin, Chief Justice Simons, Prof. Julius Richter of the University of Berlin, and Dr. Arnold Wolfers of the Academy of Political Science are arranging the program. The Geneva schedule is being geared into the Institute of International Relations that meets yearly at the seat of the League of Nations. Eminent statesmen and journalists of note will confer with the party in Prague and Vienna.

This first-hand method of studying world conditions is of sounder pedagogical value than the older method of examining these various problems in the abstract and from the theoretical point of view. For one thing, the intimacy of the contacts thereby established contributes to a more balanced appraisal of the main essentials of the current happening under discussion. The events of the day are endowed with a certain human quality. Men are less baffling than theories and when human relationships are involved the fundamental issues of a given circumstance may be more clearly discerned.

Spain Returns to the Fold

SPAIN'S absence from the League of Nations was never anything more than a tentative truancy. At heart Spain has always been a faithful and friendly patron at Geneva, and its decision to renege its membership is an opportune conclusion to the incident of 1926 when Madrid was refused a permanent seat on the Council. Its notice of resignation was a protest against this rebuff. Its return to the fold is evidence, at least from the European viewpoint, that membership in the League is a very tangible asset. Spain has had both experiences, and its delegate this time will receive a one-way ticket to Geneva.

Germany will welcome Spain's re-entry into the League perhaps more than any of the other nations, since the Germans have always regretted that their admission to membership was coincident with Spain's withdrawal, although not directly responsible for it. Germany's addition to the League made necessary a reorganization of the personnel of the Council, and it was incident to this reorganization that the Spanish demand for permanent representation was denied.

It is interesting to recall that when the League of Nations was first propounded at the Paris peace conference, it won the almost spontaneous approval of the Spanish authorities. The idea of a world community appealed to the imagination of the Spanish people as something both politically romantic and politically wise. At once they began to name streets in honor of Woodrow Wilson and to pass resolutions in tribute to the American President. The Spanish Government gave its ready adherence to the Covenant. Its experience, as a member and as a nonmember, has shown that the League can give it prestige with its neighbors on the continent and contact with the South American republics not otherwise obtainable.

Book Borrowers, Beware!

THE problem of the borrowed book has received a good deal of attention since printing was first added to the blessings of mankind, but the discovery of an efficient process for insuring its recovery still awaits the inspiration of genius. A head master, who is described in some quarters as deserving a place in the ranks of champion optimists, has written to The Times, of London, suggesting that an annual Book Borrowers' Day shall be set apart. Others raise the question whether book lenders really desire the return of the books which they have lent to their friends. In reply to a query from the Observer, the secretary of the Library Association asks:

Do we not often lend our books in the hope that they will never be returned? Might there not equally be a national day for inflicting on one's friends all the books

one no longer wants to keep? You see the confusion that may follow? And what of the poor conscientious person who just has to scratch his head and say: "Yes, I really must return that book—but who on earth did I borrow it from?" Well, I agree it does seem an attractive idea.

The truth running through the good-natured banter seems to be that modern existence, generally carried on in the restricted space of small flats and apartments, leaves little room for the inevitably constant increase of books in the possession of most readers. To get rid of them and provide space for more, while at the same time placing friends under more or less of an obligation, seems not unpleasing to many book owners. Anyhow, few of them would have the hardihood to adopt the straightforward means for securing their return ascribed to one man who sent this New Year's greeting to a friend:

Best Wishes for a Happy New Year in 1928, 1929, and 1930. (You may get another card in 1931). P. S.: Could you possibly return that book you borrowed some months ago?

That South Pole Trip

WHEN one recalls that less than a century ago the western section of the United States was unknown land to the civilized world, the theory that, say, a century hence the land, which it seems generally agreed exists around the south pole, may be a more or less populated region is not entirely visionary. Indeed the trip, upon which Commander Richard E. Byrd is shortly to start, may lead the way to almost countless discoveries, and inventions based thereon, for the benefit of the human race. As methods are devised whereby the extreme cold of these far-away parts of the globe can be combated, there is every reason why their potential resources, mineral and otherwise, should be fully utilized for purposes of mankind's enjoyment and benefit.

Commander Byrd's reputation for thoroughness insures that this enterprise will be far more than a trip devoted to merely superficial investigation. He is starting with plans made for obtaining the greatest possible results from his efforts. Charts will be drawn, accurate measurements will be taken, and countless observations will be made for amplification and examination in leisure later. Never before has the attempt been undertaken in so methodical and definite a manner as in this instance, to force an unknown land to give up its secrets. The mysteries of past centuries are being solved, and with the finding of their solutions are being eliminated from world consciousness many fears and doubts that have held progress in check for so long. An organized offensive is being launched to conquer a continent.

Baseball Enthusiasm in Japan

MANY readers of a recent article in Asia were no doubt surprised to learn how enthusiastically baseball is nowadays played and followed in Japan. One has heard now and then about Japanese baseball, but thought of it as something exceptional: from the American point of view, a curiosity. It appears by this article that the United States and Japan have the game very much in common, though with certain differences. Opposing teams in the United States do not, for example, bow to each other and the umpire at the end of a game; nor do players or spectators in Japan express hostility to the umpire when his judgment runs counter to their desires. But they crowd a stadium capable of holding 85,000 spectators to see an important game in a championship series, and throughout the Nation other crowds gather before newspaper bulletin boards.

This condition has come about during the last quarter of a century, although the acorn, one might say, was planted a little earlier. About thirty-six years ago some Japanese engineers, educated in the United States, thought to enliven the leisure of a railway job by organizing teams among the employees to play the American game. A Keio University student saw them playing it and started baseball at his university. The game spread year by year among Japanese schools and colleges; eventually it aroused public interest and became more a major sport. One judges that it has remained an amateur sport.

What about this is more interesting even than the adoption of the American game by the Japanese people is the practice of a sportsmanship that derives from the ancient samurai, or warrior class, of medieval Japan. The game is said to have found welcome with Japanese educators because it lent itself readily to the practice and perpetuation of the samurai code of honor. It is by virtue of the samurai ideal of behavior that the Japanese baseball team "plays to win," but, if defeated, hides its disappointment and applauds the winners. "In playing technique," says the writer, "the Japanese baseballer still has far to go before the highest American standards have been reached, but in sportsmanship he clearly leads."

Editorial Notes

The derby hat, or bowler, which is dotting the landscape in constantly increasing numbers, may yet retrieve its popularity of a decade or two ago. Even those of the 1910 model have an appeal beyond that of antiquity. Recent explorations in the basement of a Brookfield (Mass.) store disclosed an old stock of retired derbies which, placed in a show window at 25 cents each, speedily found their way to the heads of as many high school boys.

Probably one of the chief reasons the Prince of Wales is held in such high esteem all over the world may be illustrated by an incident which recently took place. The Prince had shaken hands, by mistake, with a waiter at a formal gathering. "But, sir, I'm only a waiter," "I don't see that that makes any difference," said the Prince as he shook hands over again.

In awarding gold "R's" for meritorious work in nonathletic activities, Rutgers University is giving the undergraduate not interested or qualified to take part in college sports, a chance to win a letter. Sort of modern version of Reading, Riting and Rithmetic.

Politics appears to be the only well-oiled machine that develops friction.

The Queen of Fruits

THE mangosteen grows to perfection in various countries of the Far East, such as the Malay Peninsula, Indo China, the Dutch East Indies, and in French Indo China, especially in the part called Cochinchina near Saigon, the capital city. Farther north than Saigon, which is only ten degrees north of the equator, the climate soon becomes too cool for this delicate tree to bear edible fruit, though harder, fruitless varieties may still be found. But let us have a look at Saigon, now that we are there, for the French have done wonders in this little copy of Paris among the Annamites. The streets are fringed with shade trees, so that seen from an eminence the outlines of the city are lost beneath a mass of tree tops, except for the cathedral spire and the roofs of some of the larger buildings. The wild animal is here with its speckled shade like that of the sycamore. The rue de Bangkok leads down to the cemetery between two rows of stately dipterocarpus alatus (too bad it has no common name), and the dark shade of the tamarind, the best shade tree of the tropics, gives a somber tone to the whole landscape.

Everything, man and beast, everything but the carabao or water buffalo, seeks the shade. These great, hulking, indifferent creatures with hides of double-thick sole-leather, defy the sun and all its powers as they bury themselves in the slimy ooze of a buffalo wallow, with only their snouts sticking up out of the mud, whence they issue grunts of deep, swinish satisfaction.

They look as ungraciously as the rhinoceros, and for a white man they are almost as dangerous, though the native brown children may play about them and ride them with perfect safety.

No matter what time of the year you arrive in Saigon you will always find some fresh fruit in season. There are oranges, lemons, limes, pineapples, bananas in over fifty varieties, besides pomelos, papayas, lychees, carambolas, custard apples, persea, durians, mangoes, and the queen of them all, the fabulous mangosteen. The largest mangosteen grove in the world, we are told, is at Lai-thieu, about ten kilometers outside of Saigon, and from April to September they are in fruit, and you can buy all you can eat for about ten cents a dozen.

It was early in May and the first of the mangosteens had already appeared in the market, when a merry party of us went whizzing in an automobile along the finely paved road to Lai-thieu. The whole region was clad with what we took to be orange trees, for they were about the

same size, shape and periphery, while an occasional arisa palm with a crowning tuft of fronds reached high in air above them.

But someone noticed that these trees bore purplish fruit, and then the truth dawned on us all—the mangosteen. The whole country round about was forested with this mangosteen orchard or grove, with openings here and there for the huts of the natives. No time was lost. We stopped, dismounted, purchased, tasted, and mumbled our appreciation between bites.

The mangosteen is about the size of a small orange, and quite as round, seldom more than two inches in diameter. The outside is a purplish husk, resembling that of a pomegranate, and a sharp knife is needed to remove it. This husk once removed you have a soft, white, juicy pulp, the texture like that of an orange, and in sections like the orange. And what does it taste like? Why like a mangosteen, of course, and nothing else in the world. How would you describe the taste of a peach or a strawberry or any other fruit? It is neither sweet nor sour, nor acid, nor bitter, nor puckery, and to the rest, well, you must taste it to find out. When one comes to such a point as this all language fails.

The mangosteen is too delicate in texture to keep very long, even with the protection of its thick, purplish husk. It will stand transportation over to but a limited distance, hence it can never be brought from the East Indies unless by means never yet employed for the purpose. But the tree may be brought, and indeed has been successfully brought, to the West Indies and transplanted there, though not yet in abundance.

In fact, the writer started from Saigon with thirty young mangosteen trees, and three of them were still alive after a trip of forty days, and were duly delivered to the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington. But there is no home for such delicate creatures in the United States outside of a hothouse. The tree loves a rich, black alluvial soil, plentifully watered or even covered with water in the fruiting season, and the water must be fresh, not brackish. It cannot stand a temperature colder than sixty degrees Fahrenheit. Botanically considered, it stands in a class all by itself, having no relatives either near or remote.

It is worth a trip to the tropics and all the attendant dangers and discomforts thereof just to have all the mangosteens you can eat, for it has appropriately been named "The Queen of Fruits."

J. E. C.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ONE of the most genial products of the Fascist régime is the National Balilla Institution, which, although only a few years old, has made wonderful progress in its short career, and is today a veritable state organism. Fascism, being mainly based on the exaltation of youthful faith in Italy's greatness, could not afford to neglect the boy formations, which are now potentially, and will in a few years be practically, the mainstay of the Fascist movement. Out of a total of 4,000,000 boys between the ages of eight and eighteen now living in Italy, 1,000,000 have been enlisted in these youthful formations, partly as Avanguardisti, namely old boys, and partly as Balilla, or youngsters ranking from any age; in fact, it has now become the fashion to register a baby as a Balilla at birth. Quite apart from the sentimental significance of this Fascist innovation, which necessarily bears the seal of youth and originality, it cannot be denied that from a strictly military and political point of view its importance can hardly be overrated. Indeed, it means that there are 300 legions of well-armed youths of about sixteen or eighteen, enthusiastically ready to defend Fascism to the utmost—a reserve which few European armies possess, and from which the régime could draw freely, with the absolute knowledge of boundless devotion and discipline on the part of the new-fledged legionaries.

In an important circular addressed to his subordinates, the Minister of Education, Pietro Fedele, exhorts them, and more especially the "Provveditori agli studi," to give every help and encouragement in their power to the Balilla work, which has for its object the preparation of conscientious and hard-working citizens, brought up on a sentiment of devotion to their country, "which is equivalent," adds the Minister, "to being good Fascist citizens capable of feeling the pride and responsibility which such a status implies." Special attention is to be given to physical education, which will be imparted to all boys from eight years of age, namely from the third elementary standard, to fourteen, following a program to be called "Nationalist-Fascist program of sporting and gymnastic education." A special course for teachers shortly will be opened and will be of the duration of two years, with an extra year for those candidates (who must not be more than twenty-five years of age) who aspire to a higher degree. The first high school for physical tuition will be inaugurated in Rome with the most modern apparatus and appliances, and others will gradually be founded in the principal cities as occasion arises.

The report on the activities of the Italian police during the past year shows that Italy has made a great step forward in her effort to reduce the number of wine shops, and thus indirectly limit the consumption of alcoholic drinks. During 1927 almost 9000 licenses were withdrawn, and the number of wine shops in a country inhabited by 40,000,000 people has dropped from 20,000 to little more than 11,000. Here again one must give full credit to Signor Mussolini for this campaign, the success of which has exceeded all expectation. But the Duce is not yet satisfied, and has again issued severe orders to the police officials to close the largest possible number of wine shops, bars and taverns, still too numerous. More than 5000 bars and saloons were closed during 1927, their present number being 90,000. This means that there is one bar for every 400 inhabitants, a proportion which must be set right. The police authorities have received strict instructions against the granting of new licenses, and have at the same time been ordered to make a severe revision of the existing ones.

During the work of restoration of the historical communal palace of Montefalco, in Umbria, some important frescoes of the early fifteenth century covering a surface of about four square yards came to light, and are now the object of careful study by experts. The part of the fresco which has already been completely uncovered represents an enthroned Madonna and Child with two angels holding a crown over her head. At the sides of the central figure are two saints. The frescoes are said to be in a good state of preservation, but the name of the artist has not yet been discovered, and an inscription in Gothic letters above the Madonna has still to be deciphered. Judging by the delicate workmanship the present theory is that the frescoes are the work of one of the best artists of the time.

It is well known that all the Italian laws, when it is not specified otherwise, are applicable to both nationals and foreigners. This general rule, which is also applicable to foreigners living in other countries, has given rise to some peculiar difficulties in Italy, where, since the advent of Fascism to power, special legislation restricting or imposing certain activities to Italian citizens has been introduced, and is likely to remain in force for a very long time. The Fascist Syndicalist Law, for instance, requires all citizens to enroll themselves in their proper syndicalist association or corporation; should foreigners residing in Italy comply with this law? This particular

and the position of foreigners in Italy with regard to the Fascist Syndicalist Law have now been defined.

After ten years' residence in Italy a foreigner may join his proper syndicalist association; his position in the association will be that of an ordinary member, but he will not be allowed to hold any office in the same. Many foreigners have shown reluctance to join these associations, even when entitled to do so, chiefly because they believe that membership in a purely party association will imply some political activity. The Ministry of Corporations now states that such political activity is not expected of foreigners, whose duty will simply consist in showing respect for the law and the national sentiment.

Desirous of in the building and upkeep of roads, as in all other fields, Italy should be on a par with modern progress, the Fascist Government has recently established an Autonomous State Road Corporation (Ente Autonomo Statale della Strada) with powers which insure prompt and rapid action. The first task entrusted to it is the upkeep of the "first class" national roads, covering a total of some 20,500 kilometers. Besides keeping the whole network in repair, it is to rebuild, in accordance with modern technique, 6000 kilometers of those most in need of renovation. This work is to be completed within four years. The first fifty kilometers of the main roads radiating from Rome and from the other principal cities are also to be permanently paved. The funds assigned annually in the budget for the upkeep and enlargement of "first class" roads will henceforth be available for the corporation, which will also receive the circulation tax paid by automobiles and the road improvements rates levied by the provincial administrations. The proper use of the roads and the supervision of the traffic will be insured by a new corps just established, to be known as the "road militia," affiliated with the National Volunteer Militia for National Safety.

A new sports camp, which it is claimed will be the largest yet built in Europe, will shortly rise up on the outskirts of Rome. The plan, which has already been approved by the Minister of Public Works and by Signor Mussolini, includes the construction of a large stadium capable of seating 100,000 persons, and two new pleasure resorts with modern villas on Mount Crescenzo and near the Lake of Nemi. The sports ground will be situated between the Capannelle race course and the military aviation camp of Ciampino, at about seven miles from Rome, and will include football grounds, tennis courts, motorcycle and running tracks, and parking space for 5000 automobiles and 3000 cycles. Each of the two pleasure resorts will have 1000 villas specially designed to suit the requirements of middle-class families. The stadium and the pleasure resorts will be linked to the capital by special motor roads starting from the gate of San Giovanni. The initial expenses are estimated at 60,000,000 lire, or about \$3,160,000.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

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"Cut Prices and the Consumer"

THE REMARKS of Edward Filene recently published in the column on "Cut Prices and the Consumer" merit the most profound attention. It is readily agreed that the new business theory of mass production and distribution reduces prices to consumers, that the new economic theory of placing more money in the consumers' hands through lowered prices, increased wages, or dividends is a benefit, and that the chain stores embody these new theories in their operation, which is one reason for their wonderful growth. It is not so readily agreed, on the other hand, that if the makers' retail prices were maintained by law, manufacturers and distributors would have less incentive to eliminate waste; that sales would be forced of the higher priced goods, or that manufacturers' nationally advertised brands would be eliminated.

Mr. Filene admits that even under the present "cut price" system many products are sold for more than they are worth, that there is a great deal of waste in production and distribution, and that no nationally advertised brands have, in his business, lived long. One reason for these conditions, I think, is that under the "cut price" system, as soon as a product is well established by advertising, certain "cut price" retailers reduce the regular retail price, which, although there are exceptions, "kills" the sale of the product.

What is needed in place of the "cut price" system is more co-operation between producer and distributor. The real question is, Do "cut prices" affect the consumer? and under the present "cut price" system the answer is that they do not; for they are generally used as advertising leaders to attract trade. Provided that the maker of an article claiming the protection of a fixed price law supplies a good value at a fair price, I think that a fixed retail price would afford more co-operation between maker and distributor, stabilize prices, and result in lower prices to the consumer.

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